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## Re-Entry of Skylab Predicted for Today Over South Atlantic

By Richard D. Lyons

LONDON, July 10 (NYT) — A re-entry of Skylab is set for about 5 p.m. local mean time. The place of re-entry is predicted to be in the South Atlantic — with the Skylab falling along a path starting in the Indian Ocean and ending in the Pacific just south of the equator.

The broad period of uncertainty in the prediction of the fall stems from a lack of precision about the amount of atmospheric drag a specific spacecraft will encounter, Mr. Smith added.

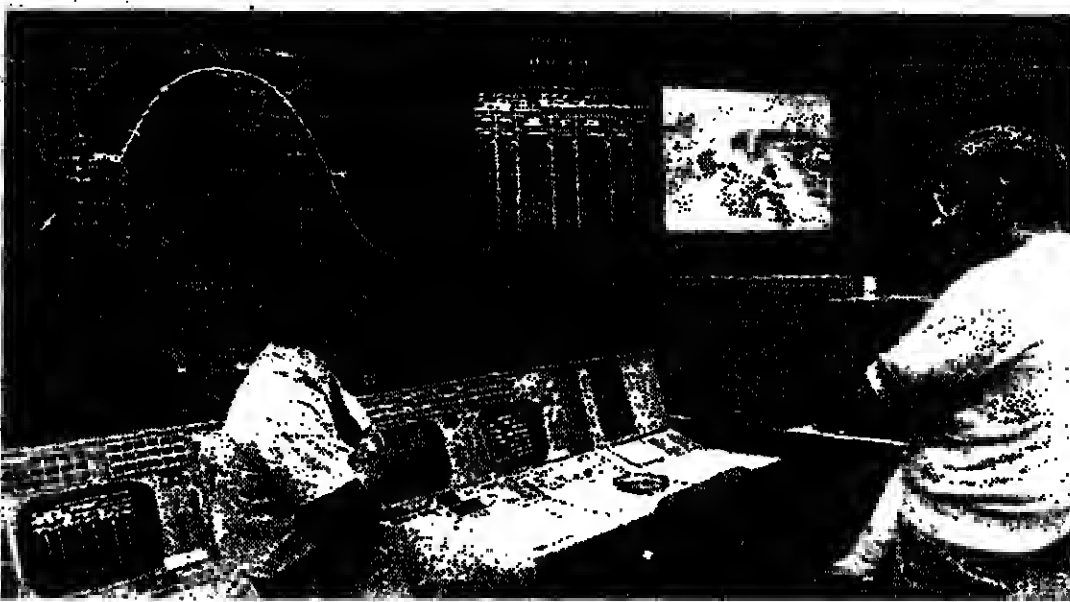
Even six hours before the estimated time of fall, the prediction of the area could be off by 20,000 miles in either direction — roughly one full swing around the globe. At only two hours to go, scientists still could be a continent or two off.

The huge satellite, which has already traveled more than 87 million miles through space since it was launched six years ago, has during the past two weeks increased its descent from 1 mile a day to 10. It is at an altitude of 118 miles.

Ground controllers are best able to predict the ballistics of an end-over-end re-entry, hence, said Mr.

Smith, four and a half hours prior to re-entry, Skylab will be put into such a posture. From the point of re-entry into the atmosphere, at an altitude of about 60 miles, it will take about 20 minutes for the first piece to hit Earth's surface. Pieces will continue to fall for the next 40 minutes.

Controllees could also maneuver Skylab to prolong its lifetime by several orbits so that debris would fall along a different track. But unless the current prediction is seriously inaccurate, that is unlikely to happen.



Mission control at the Johnson Space Center follows the final days of Skylab's orbiting of Earth.

Mr. Smith acknowledged yesterday that the pieces falling to earth would number more than 500, but said, "there are roughly 500 pieces of any size that could cause any physical damage."

When it was pointed out that the Soviet satellite that crashed in Canada last year had broken into at least 3,000 pieces, Mr. Smith noted that the reason for keeping track of even tiny pieces of that craft was that it carried a nuclear reactor — some of the pieces were radioactive and potentially harmful, however small.

NASA opened its special Skylab operations center here yesterday morning. It receives periodic reports from the North American Air Defense Command in Colorado and from the Johnson Space Center in Houston. About 20 people staff the center, including representatives from the White House, the Federal Preparedness Agency and the Departments of State, Justice and Defense.

Through its embassies, the State Department has been informing governments in areas Skylab is circling of the latest predictions.

While the Sandinistas have said they would allow certain "decent" National Guardsmen into their new government's army, they have rejected any plan for the perpetuation of the National Guard.

Among those National Guard officers who could be expected to remain in Nicaragua under a new government, few of those interviewed believed such a joint army would work, The Post said.

The future of the guard is one of the main issues to be worked out in negotiations among a guerrilla-backed junta, the United States, other Latin American governments and Gen. Somoza. The general has declared his intention to resign as soon as the United States assures him that the "institutionality" of the National Guard and his Liberal Party are guaranteed under a new government.

## Nicaragua Guerrillas Advance on Managua

From Agency Dispatches  
MANAGUA, July 10 — Sandinista guerrillas today began moving on Managua from all directions in preparation for an announced final offensive on the capital. The Sandinista strategy appeared to be to bring the guerrilla forces close enough to reach Managua in a day's march.

President Anastasio Somoza remained in his bunker command post. He is believed able to deploy 5,000 National Guardsmen for a final defense of the capital and his government.

Meanwhile, the Washington Post reported, the United States has begun overtures to younger officers in the National Guard in an effort to persuade them to stay in Nicaragua and maintain the force following the resignation of Gen. Somoza.

U.S. Bid to Guard  
According to informed sources, the Post said, the United States hopes that high level officers identified with government corruption and repression will leave Nicaragua with the general, but that younger, "U.S.-trained" soldiers will "maintain the National Guard" as assurance "against Communist influence" exerted by Sandinista guerrillas.

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The guerrillas move closer to Managua was made from a narrow triangle of territory that they control south of the capital, marked by the cities of Masaya, Jinotega and Diriamba.

Fighting was reported on a hilltop two miles from Las Nubes, a town 18 miles south of Managua, where the country's telecommunications repeater stations are located. Guard and guerrilla operational radio messages reported skirmishing on the outskirts of Masaya, 16 miles from Managua.

The National Guard claimed today it had shot down a Sandinista Cessna airplane flown by a Costa Rican pilot and carrying two Cuban crewmen near Rivas, 19 miles north of the Costa Rican border. The guard said the plane carried Chinese-made RPG rockets, grenades, arms and munitions.

In the key southern front, reinforced guard units widened their control of Rivas and along their main line of resistance at Sapoa, four miles north of the border. Guardsmen and guerrillas exchanged heavy artillery barrages today and guard aircraft rocketed and strafed the guerrilla lines in an effort to keep 1,000 rebels pinned down, military sources said.

The guard has been more successful in repelling the guerrillas' advance on Managua from the north.

Kuwait, Syria Hold Talks  
DAMASCUS, July 10 (UPI) — Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed wrapped up a one-day official visit to Syria today and flew to Baghdad, the third and last leg of his current tour of Arab capitals. Earlier, Sheikh Ahmed held talks with Jordan's King Hussein.

northeast. Skirmishes were reported today at Boaco and Camoapa, both about 56 miles from the capital.

In the guerrillas' first use of air power during the 6-week-old war, three twin-engine Air Commander aircraft dropped 15 incendiary bombs last night on the guard fortress atop Coyotepe Hill, outside Masaya. Military sources said the bombs caused little damage.

In Costa Rica, the government gave the U.S. embassy 24 hours to remove two U.S. Air Force evacuation helicopters stationed near the Nicaraguan border, a government security spokesman said today.

Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria said in a telephone interview that the embassy was given until noon tomorrow to remove the helicopters. They are stationed in the northern town of Liberia, 10 miles from Nicaragua's border and 50 to 90 minutes flying time from Managua. Embassy sources in Managua estimate there are fewer than 500 Americans in Nicaragua, most of them in the capital.

France meet any future supply problems.

Other Common Market governments recently have shifted closer to the French position on the Middle East dispute, and West German and British officials recently visited Baghdad, apparently exploring the chances of obtaining Iraqi oil. Although Iraq has recently restored its production to 3.2 million barrels a day, the government apparently has no intention of raising the output further.

The latest increase in Iraqi oil sales to France represents a 20-percent rise from the previous level of 500,000 barrels a day, Iraq — which is France's second largest oil supplier after Saudi Arabia — agreed to the boost during a French trade mission earlier this year that discussed an increase in French industrial exports to Iraq.

Delayed Delivery  
France is supplying Iraq with a nuclear reactor, which was badly sabotaged here this spring shortly before it was due to be delivered. French newspaper reporters said that the Baghdad government blamed the explosions on the Israeli secret service and would accept delayed delivery of the reactor in 1982.

Iraq, which already has purchased French Mirage fighters, reportedly is seeking to purchase a wide range of French arms as part of its effort to diversify its arms sources and decrease its dependence on the Soviet Union.

## Rahimi's Ouster Defied

## Khomeini Guard Shelters Iran Military Police Chief

TEHRAN, July 10 (UPI) — Brig. Gen. Saif Amir Rahimi today remained ensconced in the downtown Tehran headquarters of the military police amid signs of a standoff between the government and Iran's powerful religious leadership over his announced dismissal yesterday.

A gunman shot a member of the elite Shah Jangshin (black-clad) Special Guards of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that were protecting the 55-year-old rebel general. Gen. Rahimi said that the gunman shouted: "We will also kill the Imam (Khomeini) who supports Gen. Rahimi."

A spokesman for the Ayatollah in Qom confirmed that the revolutionary leader had overturned yesterday's order, issued by Defense Minister Taghi Riahi, dismissing Gen. Rahimi as commander of the military police.

Ayatollah Overturns Order  
Mr. Riahi issued the dismissal order a few hours after Gen. Rahimi told a news conference that he had uncovered a plot by senior officers to discredit the ayatollah's Islamic regime.

Gen. Rahimi said tonight that the government would have to review the dismissal order. Asked if he knew that a review was under way, he replied: "Why else do you think I am still here?"

Speaking by telephone, the general said that he still had full support of the 7,000 soldiers in the garrison and about 70 guerrillas of the special guard. Guard leader Haj Agha Lofei said that he considered Gen. Rahimi to be "very strong. We are not quite guards of Gen. Rahimi," he said, "but the Imam has chosen us to defend Rahimi as well."

Gen. Rahimi declared, "I shall not go even if they tear me to pieces with their gunfire," but did not elaborate who "they" were.

Earlier today, an unidentified gunman shot and wounded a guardsman in a street about 500 yards from the garrison. Gen. Rahimi said the man was fired on by one of three men riding in a Chevrolet.

The guerrilla guardsman, Ahmad Noori, shot and wounded his assailant before the car sped away.

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## France to Purchase More Oil From Iraq

By Joseph Fichter

PARIS, July 10 (IHT) — Iraq will sell France an extra 100,000 barrels a day of crude oil, an increase making Iraq oil account for nearly one-third of French oil imports, French officials said today.

France reportedly is planning to expand its military, industrial and perhaps nuclear sales to Iraq to pay for the oil, apparently at the normal market price.

Expectations of the extra Iraqi oil deliveries — which actually were agreed to several months ago at the height of the oil panic — have helped France avoid any shortage of gasoline this summer, industry sources said.

The additional Iraqi deliveries probably will not break France's commitment to ceilings on oil imports, made at the Tokyo summit meeting, the sources said, because they will only compensate France partially for the oil supplies that this country has lost since the Iranian revolution.

The new Iraqi contracts add "security and stability" to France's oil supply. Prime Minister Raymond Barre said as he left Baghdad after a three-day official visit.

Future Help Offered  
Iraqi leaders praised France for refusing to support the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Although Iraq has been an opponent of Arab-Israeli reconciliation, Saddam Hussein, Iraq's vice-president, reportedly told Mr. Barre that Iraq does not envisage using "the oil weapon" politically and would help

The special guards, which press reports said have been trained partly in Lebanon, emerged recently. Its commanders describe the unit as a force trained to protect Ayatollah Khomeini "and General Rahimi."

In another development, several thousand Kurdish gunmen have encircled a tribal area in western Iran and are holding the local chieftain prisoner, the state-run radio reported today.

The report said that "between 6,000 to 10,000 members of the Kurdish Democratic Party" had encircled the Zarza region in Kurdish-populated western Azerbaijan. It said that the armed Kurds had threatened the tribesmen with massacre. The broadcast gave no details.

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## Grounding Continues

## U.S. Finds Cracks On 3 More DC-10s

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP) — The Federal Aviation Administration said today that it will keep U.S.-registered DC-10s grounded while it investigates new cracks found on three of the jets.

The agency also issued a report saying its investigation of the DC-10 uncovered numerous instances of ineffective and improper maintenance and inspection by the airlines.

Carriers using the DC-10 often substituted maintenance procedures without informing the plane's manufacturer or government regulators, the agency said.

FAA spokesman Fred Farrar said that the maintenance report would have no immediate effect on returning DC-10s to the air, but he indicated that the metal cracks problem might delay lifting the grounding ordered on June 6 by FAA Administrator Langhorne Bond.

Mr. Farrar said that the cracks are in a noncritical area of the pylon, the assembly that attaches the engine to the wing.

Mr. Farrar said that investigators were trying to determine whether the cracks are symptoms of more serious problems with the plane. Mr. Bond ordered all domestic DC-10s grounded indefinitely after an American Airlines DC-10 crashed on May 25 in Chicago, killing 273 persons.

"So far only 30 of the 138 [U.S.-registered] DC-10s have been subjected to inspections that turned up these cracks," Mr. Farrar said. He would not speculate on how long it would take to inspect the remaining aircraft. But he said it would be tomorrow at the earliest before the FAA would lift its order.

## Cuban Athlete Asks U.S. Asylum

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 10 (AP) — A Cuban tennis player, Oswaldo Cruz, has asked for political asylum in the United States, an FBI spokesman said yesterday.

Mr. Cruz was a member of the Cuban team in the Pan American Games, which are being held here.

One crack was discovered in a United Airlines DC-10 at Newark, N.J., and two other cracks were found today, one in each of two Trans International Airlines DC-10s, in Oakland, Calif. The United plane was flown to San Francisco yesterday for further checks.

"The cracks we're talking about now do not involve the safety of the DC-10s," Frank Costello, attorney for World Airlines, told a court hearing. "They can be repaired."

In another development, Administrative Law Judge William Fowler Jr. of the National Transportation Safety Board dismissed the FAA's grounding order June 6, carried out by withdrawing the planes' type certificate or certificate to fly.

Judge Fowler ruled in favor of the plane's manufacturer, McDonnell Douglas, and said both the company and the FAA agreed that the problems that caused the original grounding have been corrected.

Mr. Howe said that no matter what happens in court, the FAA could keep the DC-10s grounded on the basis of a June 7 order forbidding DC-10s from landing or taking off in the United States. The order was intended to keep foreign-owned DC-10s away from the United States.

The FAA report urged stricter maintenance procedures and comprehensive and regular inspections of the DC-10. It also suggested that McDonnell Douglas, the plane's manufacturer, "re-evaluate the design of the entire pylon assembly" to reduce the chance of damage during maintenance.

During inspections on the grounded DC-10s, the FAA said 67 of the planes had evidence of pylon problems and that in nine planes improper procedures for lifting the pylon and engine off the wing for maintenance caused cracks in the pylon.

Mr. Farrar said that improper maintenance has not been established as a cause of the Chicago crash. He said the agency also found cracks on the pylon of the Chicago plane which were caused by metal fatigue and not faulty maintenance.



President Carter, who has been secluded for a week at Camp David, where he is reviewing the situation and other U.S. domestic problems, called in key members of Congress on July 10. Clockwise from left: Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va.; Mr. Carter; Rep. Thomas O'Neill, D-Mich.; Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich.; and Sen. Theodore Stevens, R-Alaska. Story on Page 2.

## Soviet Counterclaim Rejected

## S. Says SALT Allows Missile Export

WASHINGTON, July 10 (NYT) — United States would not accept Soviet interpretation of a treaty that would bar the United States from transferring some missiles to its allies, the administration said today.

The potentially significant and controversial development during the day of Senate debate, Sen. Jesse Helms, R-Mich., rejected the statement from the State Department that the administration would not accept the treaty's prohibitions on deliberate concealment made it easier to keep track of Soviet military preparations.

Both Mr. Helms and Mr. Vance emphasized that the United States would need to significantly increase defense spending and development, although they said this could be done more cheaply with the treaty than without it.

However, Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., replied: "I am not willing to endorse an arms-control box which turns a weapons-limitation treaty into a blank check for a

nuclear rearmament program which is militarily unwarranted, fiscally wasteful and diplomatically destabilizing."

Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, raised the possibility that the Soviet Union might conceal information about its missile tests by recording data that could be ejected from the missiles over Soviet territory, rather than radioing it to Earth. Mr. Brown said he preferred not to discuss the matter except in secret session, but he said that any such denial of data would be a treaty violation.

The hearings are being held in the spacious Senate Caucus Room with its Corinthian marble columns and walls and deep maroon curtains rising toward a coffered and gilded ceiling. For the most part the atmosphere was less that of a great political debate than a case in corporate law as testimony went through the intricacies of the treaty and military jargon.

That atmosphere was strengthened (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## By William Branigan

TEHRAN, July 10 (WP) — Despite the campaign of Iranian revolutionaries against corruption under the shah, the Islamic republic is proving to be fertile ground for graft, bribes and theft.

Far from being eradicated under the leadership of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, corruption in Iran still permeates many of the same official organizations that it did under Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and is rife in some new ones, notably Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary committees, "komitahs," which field thousands of gunmen and run local affairs in many communities.

"It's a new bunch of thieves, with a little less finesse," a diplomat said.

"Corruption is worse in that it is no longer systematic," a banker said. "Nobody knows what the rules are anymore. You have a new set of opportunists around who are using their imagination to levy whatever they think the traffic will bear."

The ayatollah seems aware of the problem. He has warned his followers against showing the "ugly face of Islam," but so far his words have gone unheeded by many of those who constitute the new powers-that-be.

"What is important to me is not property, not the finances of the treacherous people," he pointedly told a group of revolutionary guards who came to visit him in the holy city of Qom recently.

"If the 'komitahs' do not act according to the precepts of Islam, and if the clergy who are at the head of society do not act with care, and if the government and army do not act with care... an ugly face of Islam will be reflected abroad."

Nevertheless, the problem of graft seems to be getting worse, according to Iranian and foreign sources here.

Tax Bribes  
It is particularly serious in Iran's equivalent of the Internal Revenue Service, sources say.

Recently, for example, the tax department of the finance ministry asked companies to come forward with their own tax assessments for the turbulent period last year when the government was paralyzed. If the returns were "reasonable," companies were told, they would not be questioned.

"A lot of companies did step forward," a banker said, "and right away the bargaining started" as officials demanded bribes for not arbitrarily assessing higher taxes.

One of the most extensive rackets, sources say, is the expropriation of property belonging to people who have fled, been jailed or executed. But increasingly, it seems, ordinary citizens are seeing their property confiscated or, in some cases, are being forced to pay protection money to armed men acting under the authority of the committees.

According to a senior official in one Tehran committee, members of the "Bonyade Mostazafin" or Poor People's Foundation, have profited from the

auction of royal family belongings. He cited the sale last month of property the shah's older sister, Princess Shams, at her ornate palace near Karaj, west of Tehran.

Organizers of the auction, which was not widely publicized beforehand, participated in the bidding and went away with expensive cars, gold and silver tea services, silks and jewelry "for a song," the committee member said.

The director of the foundation, which has taken over assets of the multibillion-dollar Pahlavi Foundation, declined to be interviewed about the organization's activities.

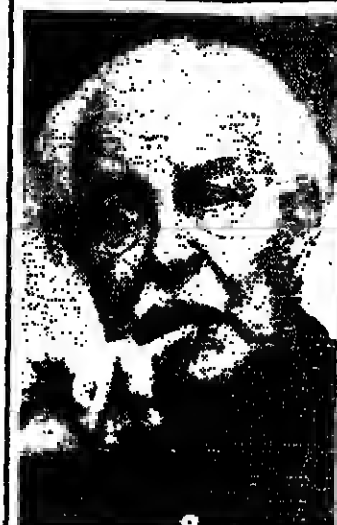
But another foundation official confirmed that auctions were still taking place. He said expensive Persian carpets that belonged to "people condemned in Islamic tribunals" were being auctioned privately once a week. He claimed the bidders were "professional carpet sellers."

"Dark Secrets"  
Authorities have not yet disclosed what will become of other property expropriated from wealthy industrialists and businessmen. "This is one of the deep dark secrets of the revolution," an economist said.

Meanwhile, militiamen in Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary committees have been cashing in with their own confiscations.

In one recent instance, a group of Iranians were (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Corrupt Face  
Of New Iran  
Differs Little  
From the Old



Arthur Fiedler Is Dead at 84  
Boston Pops Maestro Arthur Fiedler, 84, died yesterday in his home in the Boston suburb of Brookline. Story: Page 5.











## Passbook Challenges Increase

## S. Africa Tightens Control of Blacks

By Jack Foisie

JOHANNESBURG — A gray truck with wire grillwork over its windows stopped at a corner in suburban Rosebank, and four uniformed policemen got out. Dispersing into side streets, they began stopping blacks and asking to see their passbooks, the documents that permit them to be in a white area.

Such challenges can occur anywhere, at any time, and can be conducted by the lowest-ranking official of the white minority government.

On occasion, a white man not connected with the government, suspicious of or irritated by a black's behavior, will make a citizen's challenge. Such confrontations are illegal, but few blacks will risk confronting their problems by refusing to comply. Most will meekly hand over the passbook, or passbook, for inspection.

The book identifies the bearer by name and tribe. It indicates whether he or she was married in a church or by "native custom." It lists tax payments and employers, and carries the employer's signature. Black and blue in color, the size and shape of a checkbook, it controls a black person's life from age 16 until death.

When challenged, a black must have his "book of life" with him, and it must be in order, or he will go to jail.

The challenge is one of many uncertainties of daily life for black people in South Africa. The minister in charge of black relations, Pieter Koonhof, has said that he

plans to moderate the restrictions on the presence and movement of blacks within white areas, but in recent months the restrictions have in fact been tightened.

Pass raids have increased and have been extended to places where blacks work and even to Soweto, the huge black township outside Johannesburg.

Government officials acknowledge that their aim is to enforce the "influx control" laws and others that determine where a black may live and work, even what sort of work he may do.

Recent raids have resulted in, among other things, the following:

- A black woman was told that she must marry if she wanted to go on living in her dead husband's house.
- A domestic servant woman was charged with having a man in her room without her employer's permission. The man was her husband but the law required that he sleep in separate quarters.
- A laborer was fined \$57 for "illegally harboring" his wife, who had brought their ailing child to town from the black homeland state of Transkei, seeking medical treatment.

These are isolated incidents. Still, a tough pass enforcement campaign in Soweto, where nationwide black rioting began in 1976, has created a wave of resentment.

One of Soweto's most prominent citizens, Bishop Desmond Tutu, sent protests to Prime Minister Pieter Botha and to Mr. Koonhof. In a statement issued as head of the South African Council of Churches,

es, Bishop Tutu said, "The influx control regulations are among the most humiliating laws and regulations applied to this country."

Police officials in Soweto said they were taking the extra measures not so much to catch pass offenders as to combat crime, stop the clandestine trade in drugs, as marijuana is called, and to intercept terrorists hiding in the black township of more than a million people.

Whatever the reason, no one denies that control of blacks working in the homes, shops and factories of white employers has become more pervasive. Pass law arrests in major urban areas totaled 272,000 last year, an increase of almost 100,000 over 1977. And the pace so far this year indicates an even higher total in 1979.

## Violations

On an average weekday 100 blacks appear before a white commissioner for pass law violations. Most hearings last only three or four minutes.

A black clerk reads, in English or Afrikaans, the charges and circumstances of the arrest. An interpreter translates it into the tribal language of the defendant, who is then asked to enter a plea.

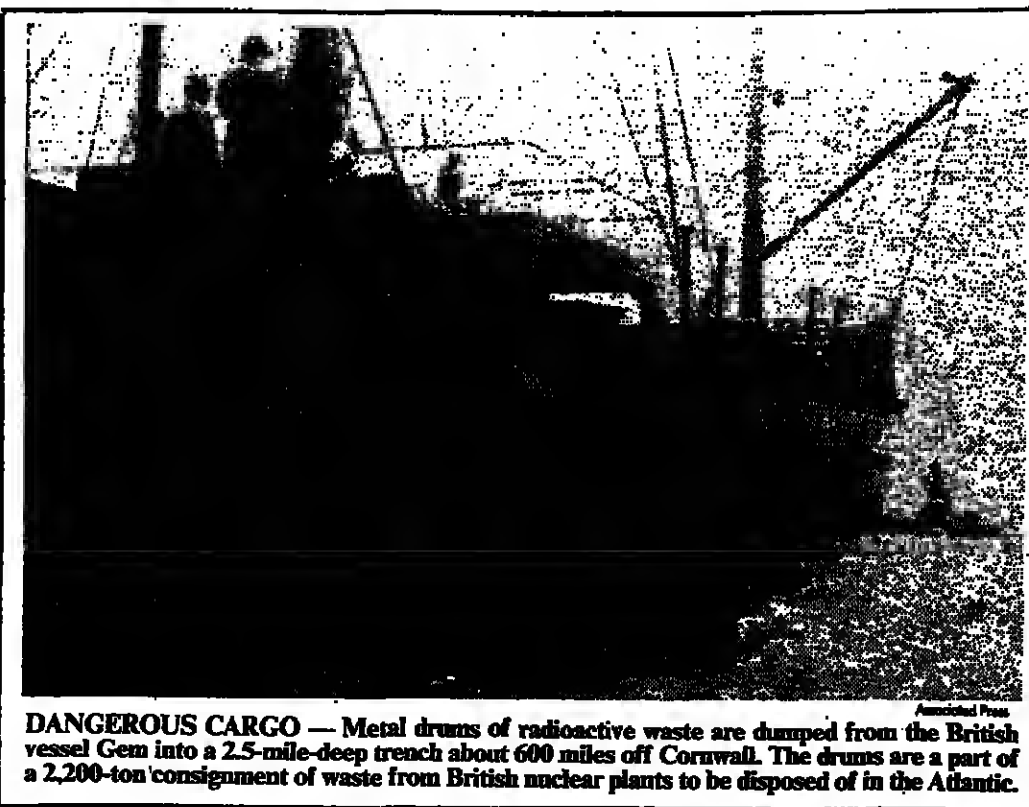
Almost always the plea is "guilty."

On a recent day in one such court, the judge almost invariably intoned the sentence: "Twelve rand or 24 days."

Twelve rand, about \$14, represents about a week's pay for the black itinerant laborer, a category that includes most of those who appear in court because they cannot find permanent work.

Few of those sentenced can pay. Some do not wish to pay, for in jail there is shelter and food. Thus, on any given day, South African jails contain roughly 100,000 prisoners serving short-term sentences.

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**DANGEROUS CARGO** — Metal drums of radioactive waste are dumped from the British vessel Gem into a 2.5-mile-deep trench about 600 miles off Cornwall. The drums are a part of a 2,200-ton consignment of waste from British nuclear plants to be disposed of in the Atlantic.

## Chile Union Law Angers Labor Leaders

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, July 10 (NYT) — Chile's military regime issued a series of decrees last week that, in the name of freedom of association for workers, appears to undermine drastically the rights of organized labor.

The package of decrees, designed to replace emergency measures that have halted collective bargaining and strikes since the military came to power six years ago, strips unions of established rights to dues and mandatory affiliation, dismantles existing peasant unions and constrains strikes or job actions.

Labor leaders who oppose the government of President Augusto Pinochet said that the decrees had been designed to promote an

"atomized system of weak, divided unions without financing and to prevent the formation of a strong, united and independent union movement."

In a statement, Ernesto Rios, Tucapel Jimenez, Eduardo Vogel and other labor leaders of the so-called Group of 10, said of the package: "This is a regressive scheme promoted by those who want to implant in Chile a society based entirely on money, bosses and their enterprises."

The Group of 10 is the principal Chilean labor group recognized by the AFL-CIO and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions as the representative of democratic labor in Chile.

Under the decrees, an assembly of unionized workers can call a strike by a secret vote of half of the members after a period of mandatory arbitration on a labor contract. But the strike can last only 60 days, and after the first 30 days the employer can declare a lockout and begin to hire replacements.

In addition, the decrees ban strikes in any activity that affects national security, public services, "normal supply of the market" or the "public interest." These areas remain to be defined.

The decree affecting union organization makes affiliation and payment of dues by workers voluntary. Under its terms, the only recognized bargaining units are unions in individual factories, farms, or other work units. Union federations cannot be formed as bargaining agents with employers.

This requirement destroys, in effect, the peasant labor unions, which developed on the basis of contracts covering farm workers by provincial districts.

The minister of labor, Jose Pizarro, who designed the measures, said in a nationally broadcast speech that the legislation assured workers of the right to organize, conduct collective bargaining and defend their interest "without being dominated by labor politicians and government bureaucrats."

## 2 Bombs Explode At British Army Dortmund Bases

DORTMUND, West Germany, July 10 (AP) — Bombs, believed planted by the IRA, exploded at two British Army barracks here today, damaging two mess halls and a parked car but causing no injuries.

An army spokesman said that the bombings, within a mile of each other, were directed against two artillery units of the British Army of the Rhine.

The first explosion occurred at 5 a.m. outside an officers' mess at the 26th Field Regiment at West Riding Barracks. The second blast occurred five minutes later at a mess hall for sergeants at Ubique Barracks, a mile from the first explosion.

## Long-Term View Is Bullish

## Foreign Carmakers, Banks Investing Heavily in Spain

By James M. Markham

MADRID, (NYT) — After living four decades with isolated, protectionist-minded capitalism, Spaniards have been mildly stunned by a recent, seemingly unending succession of international bankers and business executives — most recently, David Rockefeller — announcing that they are opening branches or making investments here.

But the General Motors Corp. made the biggest splash last month, announcing that it would make its single largest overseas investment — \$1.53 billion — in Spain. The plan, to construct assembly and component plants in Zaragoza and Cadiz as part of a \$2 billion European spending program, is a badly needed stimulus for Spain's listless national economy.

It also confirms that foreign investors, with an eye on Spain's eventual entry into the European Economic Community, are taking a long-term bullish view of this country's potential, while local businessmen are holding back.

"The fact that the biggest auto company in the world is making its biggest investment in Spain is a very positive fact," observed Jose Luis Leal, the minister of economy, in an interview. "I think it is proof of confidence in the country."

Indeed, last year saw a record level of foreign investment; some \$1.2 billion, or a 97 percent increase over 1977, according to provisional figures.

Yet Spanish businessmen, fretting over the uncertainties of democracy and troubled by holdover legislation that makes it difficult and costly to lay off employees, registered a net disinvestment in their own economy.

"It's paradoxical that General Motors has more confidence in our stability and capacity for recovery than our own investors," observed Felipe Gonzalez, the socialist leader, with some sarcasm. A top government economist echoed the sentiment: "The big multinationals are the only ones who are supporting Spain's transition to democracy."

The new General Motors plants, coupled with the Ford Motor Co.'s highly successful Fiesta plant outside Valencia, will eventually make Spain one of the world's major automobile exporters. Since its first Fiesta came off the line in October, 1976, Ford has quickly become Spain's largest single exporter. Last year, Ford exported 189,183 Fiestas and 84,575 engines, and reached its permitted 10 percent share of the local market.

Even as General Motors was choosing Spain over Britain, France and Austria for its major European expansion, Fiat, the Italian company, was negotiating with the Spanish government to invest \$108 million in its Sicily-based subsidiary, Seat.

According to a variety of accounts, General Motors picked Spain because its labor situation was better than Britain's and because lobbying by French automobile manufacturers had cooled the French government's interest in encouraging a foreign automaker's investment in France. Austria, which will get a chunk of the GM action with a big engine plant, was apparently ruled out for the major slice of the overall European investment since it is not a member of the Common Market.

Spain's premier, Adolfo Suarez,

who had earlier been so immersed in politics that he failed to meet Henry Ford 3d, appears to have done a better job of diplomacy. With the government pursuing a tight money policy, unemployment has climbed to a politically sensitive 8.7 percent, and Mr. Suarez reportedly offered huge tax deductions if the main GM plant built at El Ferrol in Galicia, a neglected area. The eventual concession, to put the components of the highest unemployment rate in Spain, was interpreted widely as a concession to the government.

GM estimates that its investment will create 1,500 jobs in Cadiz, 10,000 around Zaragoza, a sprawling conservative city that sits among the three industrial centers of Madrid, Bilbao and Barcelona. The company figures that another 25,000 jobs will be generated by suppliers, franchise operators and other spin-offs from its plant.

## EEC Forecast

By 1982, the first cars should come off the line in Zaragoza, just about a year before Spain's accession to the European Economic Community. It is expected to take five to 10 years, with different sectors of the economy following different timetables.

Spanish officials emphasize, however, the location of a springboard to the markets of Middle East and South America. The prospect of Common Market membership has, despite its difficult conditions, also drawn foreign banks into the country.

Spanish banks, including Citibank, Chase Manhattan Bank, the Guaranty Trust Co. and Manufacturers Hanover Trust, have opened or plan to open branches here.

This new competition has a certain amount of quiet among Spanish banks, which have been busy merging and buying out smaller banks. Under Franco's rule, proliferation to a level beyond national borders and big banks were holders in industry.

Privately, foreign bankers acknowledge that it is going to take some time to turn a profit. But few wanted to be left out of this market of 36 million people, the world's tenth-largest.

While French farmers have been lobbying against Spain's entry into the Common Market, that entry is likely to be a far shock to a number of Spain's outdated, uncompetitive industries like steel and some ship sectors.

"This is going to be a shock for Spain, but some men here think," a common foreign economist.

A highly ranked government official noted: "Our business is in a state of shock. So it changed for them. Before labor problems, they had the Civil Guard and businessmen arrested. Now they have to negotiate with them, and have some foreign control. And when you talk to them about how they live, they don't want to do it, but it has to do with it, shock they're in."

Tornado Hits Florida

MIAMI, July 10 (UPI) — A tornado ripped through Miami, killing at least two people and causing \$1 million in damage.



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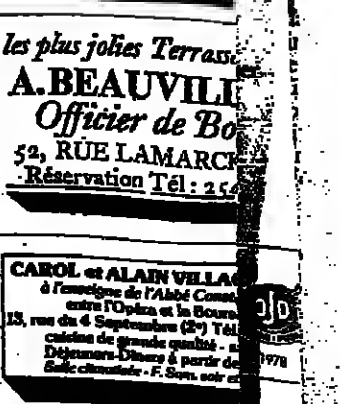
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## U.S. Doctor Says Many Suffer Psychological Wounds

## Rescue Workers Are Often Forgotten Disaster Victims

By B.D. Colen

WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP) — Rescue workers who dealt with the carnage left by the crash of an American Airlines DC-10 in Chicago last May should be considered crash victims with special psychological injuries, a psychiatric consultant to the National Transportation Safety Board said.

Dr. John Duffy, a former U.S. military flight surgeon studying the psychological impact of crashes on survivors and witnesses, said that the airlines and the public largely ignore the special needs of these workers.

Some physicians assume that rescue personnel who deal with such tragedies do not have special psychiatric needs because they are used to dealing with death and destruction.

But these comments, said Dr. Duffy, a professor of psychiatry at the Uniformed Services University School of Medicine in Bethesda, Md., "is the height of naivete."

"To suggest that these individuals are trained to walk among that carnage — burning human tissue, skulls, body parts — is ludicrous," he said.

The local rescue workers who arrived almost immediately after the Chicago crash, he said, were "ready to apply their tourniquets, start their IVs and use their backboards, but there was nothing for them to do."

"The firemen were better off because they were constantly working," said Dr. Duffy, whose own air disaster work is financed by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health. The police, although they were working double shifts, were very often standing around, he said, and thus had more time to think about the sights and smells inundating them.

Dr. Duffy has begun a multiyear study of the mental health of 42 rescue workers involved in the

cleanup after the midair collision over San Diego last September, which killed 144 persons.

Of the 42, four are suffering from major mental illness and 13 are in counseling, Dr. Duffy said, noting that only about 5 percent of the 42 workers had any previous history of psychological problems.

One fire official, he said, can no longer bring himself to go to the supermarket with his wife because he cannot bear to pass the meat counter.

The horror of a major airline accident is virtually impossible for the outsider to comprehend, Dr. Duffy said. He said that the remains of the 274 victims of the Chicago crash were stacked in the makeshift morgue at O'Hare in 438 body bags.

Dr. Duffy recalled standing be-

side a pathologist near a table on which there was a torso, a hand and an extremity.

"I felt him perceptibly stiffen," Dr. Duffy said. "I looked down at the table and there was a ring on the hand, it was a very ornate ring."

He [the pathologist] stepped back from the table and ripped off his glove. And on his left hand he had the same ring. His wife had given it to him as an anniversary present. How does he deal with that?"

Common wisdom, he said, holds that a "basically healthy person can weather the storm" when faced with the psychological stresses of a disaster.

What is often forgotten, he said, is that the crash survivor's memories are often limited to his own experiences, while rescue personnel share in the horror of all the deaths and injuries caused by a crash.

According to Dr. Duffy, "when an aircraft accident occurs, the airline industry simply doesn't have a protocol that addresses the human element."

When relatives began calling the airlines for information about the Chicago crash, Dr. Duffy said he was told, the airline "had people making statements two hours afterwards about a 'possible accident,' saying that 'an accident might have occurred.'"

"In Los Angeles, flight 191 disappeared from the [arrivals] board, just disappeared," Dr. Duffy said. Later, the following notice appeared: "Flight 191... See Agent."

Dr. Duffy said that "relatives had to run a gauntlet of Hare Krishnas and the media" to get to an area where they could be given information.

## Ford to Recall 77,700 Vehicles

DETROIT, July 10 (UPI) — A front braking system defect blamed in two accidents has prompted the Ford Motor Co. to recall 77,700 1979-model Excursion Vans and Club Wagons.

A Ford spokesman said yesterday that no injuries were attributed to the defect.

The automaker said that front brake hoses on some of those vehicles may become worn by contact with a tire during a full turn. If the worn hose ruptured, it could produce a sudden loss of front braking power, Ford said.

Dr. John Wick, medical director for American Airlines, discounts Dr. Duffy's theories. "It's not shocking or surprising for disaster workers to see this kind of thing," Dr. Wick said. "These people are professionals. They have a job to do and they do it."

According to Dr. David Wieking, Virginia's chief state medical examiner, the stresses are different for rescue workers and pathologists who do body identification.

Dr. Wieking, who worked under trying conditions to identify the bodies of those killed in the crash of TWA flight 514 in Bluemont, Va., five years ago, said: "It's just more of the usual type of case. We're sort of professionally trained and hardened for it. The only stress for me is getting more work out in a shorter period of time."

Dr. Duffy began trying to interest the airlines in the problem when he organized a conference on the subject in 1977.

He requested NIMH funding for

## Mexico to Wait 2 Months Before Bid to Cap Well

CIUDAD DEL CARMEN, Mexico, July 10 (AP) — The worst oil well blowout in offshore drilling history is still pouring about 1.2 million gallons of oil daily into the Gulf of Mexico more than a month after it blew out of control.

Experts here said yesterday that the well — Ixtoc 1 in oil-rich Campeche Bay — will remain out of control at least until September when two new wells should be finished and sufficient pressure relieved on Ixtoc to allow oil men to plug the well.

Pemex, the government oil monopoly, says at least half the oil is consumed by a fire that is burning on the water's surface. But the fire — perhaps 75 feet across with flames dancing three stories high — produces little of the black smoke of burning oil.

One veteran oil man said only natural gas was burning. He said the oil mixes with sea water and spreads into the growing oil slick, which, according to the U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, stretches at least 300 miles along the Gulf coast.

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o of Jovian moon Europa, taken Monday from a distance of 152,000 miles, provides a resolution of 2 1/2 miles.

## Age of Color, Activity

## Voyager-2 Finds Variety Flyby of Jovian Moons

By Thomas O'Toole

SADENA, Calif., July 10 — Voyager-2 yesterday flew past and its four large moons which some scientists find more interesting than most of the solar system's planets.

"We've seen the youngest, the brightest, the darkest, the reddest and the most active in the solar system," said Laurence Soderblom, of the Geological Survey. "We thought we had some idea of what they were like but now we've seen how wrong we were."

oving at speeds surpassing 10,000 miles an hour, the 1,800-pound spacecraft passed by Jupiter 21 p.m. at a distance of 340,000 miles. Hours before, it had been by the dark brown, ice-covered moons Callisto and Ganymede and then passed the yellow Europa, which was found to be crossed with hundreds of red craters.

est beyond Jupiter, the craft beamed a 10-hour watch of the red Io, where at least six volcanoes were erupting as Voyager-2 photographed them.

Surprise came in a close-up of Europa. Earlier, it had resembled 19th-century topographic observations of Mars — a primary features some astro-

lers at the time thought were ice. Now, clearly laced by hundreds of dark cracks in its icy, yellow surface, Europa has the appearance of a cracked eggshell.

ic cracks are as wide as 30 miles and as long as 2,000 miles. They are deeper than a few inches and some appeared to be bulging from the surface.

"You certainly couldn't call it canyons," Dr. Soderblom said at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which is directing the Voyager-2 project. "They have the appearance of gullies of the fracturing you get in pack ice in polar regions of Earth."

Soderblom speculated that fissures were the result of ice that flows out on each side as they rise from the surface. He added that the ice may be moving its way through a thin crust a mantle of ice as deep as 60 miles far as the eye can see, we see a hint of topographic region Europa," Dr. Soderblom said. "This supports the idea of a mantle of slushy ice that covers everything over when it comes to surface."

High Radiation

ough Voyager-2 flew by Jupiter without any apparent mishap, it encountered radiation three times as intense as scientists had forecast.

at a distance of 400,000 miles, as bombarded with electrons protons that penetrated the ding built into the craft to protect its 11 instruments from radiation damage.

11:30 yesterday morning, the radiation was so intense that scientists

## le in Hospital After Arrival in K. From Africa

NDON, July 10 (AP) — Dead Ugandan President Youssef Lule arrived here from Tanzania today and was taken by ambulance from Heathrow Airport to London's Hammersmith hospital.

tr. Lule, 69, did not speak to reporters at Heathrow. But his son, 29, who was at the airport to greet him, said: "My father is very ill. He has a serious blood disorder but we do not know exactly what is wrong. He is not well at all and not fit enough to answer questions."

former president, who reportedly had said that he was too ill to get out of the plane that brought him and could not stand to be lowered from the rear of the airliner by forklift.

He is staying at the 41st Dar es Salaam residence of Ugandan President Julius Nyerere being deposited three weeks in a row over constitutional matters. He served two months as president of Uganda and still is to be the rightful president.

tists turned off a sensitive ultraviolet instrument six hours ahead of schedule, but they waited any longer, they said, the instrument might have been damaged and the experiment lost.

"There's no question we saw a harder and higher radiation environment than we anticipated," the project director, Ray Heacock, said. "But outside of turning off our ultraviolet instrument and seeing a little sluggishness in our wide-angle camera, we've seen no problems and no failures in any of our instruments."

BOSTON, July 10 (UPI) — Boston Pops Maestro Arthur Fiedler, 84, died today in his home.

The white-haired conductor, familiar to millions, was found by his wife Ellen this morning in the bedroom of their home in suburban Brookline, according to Boston Symphony Orchestra spokesman Peter Gelb. Mr. Gelb said that the conductor apparently suffered a cardiac arrest. He had had four previous heart attacks.

Mr. Fiedler had been ill for some time. He had been in and out of hospitals with various ailments since late last year and was unable to conduct last week's Boston Pops Fourth of July concert.

Mr. Fiedler underwent brain surgery last December to correct a mobility problem. When he was released from the hospital in January, he said he was looking forward to getting back to work.

In May, he celebrated his golden anniversary as the Pops conductor at a gala concert at Symphony Hall. Welcomed by thunderous applause, he said, "I'm back, aren't I? I'm always coming back."

But then came a renewed series of ailments, including exhaustion and fainting spells.

By Allen Hughes

NEW YORK, July 10 (NYT) — For more than four decades, Arthur Fiedler and the Boston Pops were joined in a union that, through concerts, recordings, radio broadcasts and television shows, brought untold pleasure to millions.

If one event could be said to sum up the grandfatherly conductor's extraordinary appeal, it may have been the Centennial concert that he led on July 4, 1976, on Boston's Esplanade. An estimated 400,000 cheering admirers crammed into the outdoor arena for a program of patriotic tunes in what was probably the largest gathering for a musical event in the nation's history.

Mr. Fiedler, who projected a jolly, unassuming image, had his finger on the pulse of Mr. and Mrs. Middle America. He seemed always to know exactly how much easy-to-listen-to classical music they could and would take. — mixed with generous portions of show tunes and other kinds of popular music done in lush symphonic arrangements.

The Pops was 45 years old when he took over its conductorship in 1930, but the stamp he put on it has been so strong that it has been difficult to think of Boston Pops without thinking Mr. Fiedler. And despite his identification for nearly half a century with light music, he was neither exclusively or originally attached to it.

He studied violin ("just a chore," he once said) as a child, and, at 20, joined the symphony as a violinist. He switched to viola because, as he explained in later years, he found it more interesting. He was a regular symphony player until he took over the Pops. Meanwhile, however, he organized (in 1924) the Arthur Fiedler Sinfonietta, with other symphony members; through it he demonstrated his conducting ability.

"Something Driving Me"

His life was a whirlwind of activity that he explained in a 1972 New York Times interview by saying, "Something is driving me. I just can't sit and twiddle my thumbs."

His activity and success — and a natural penchant for showmanship

## Obituaries

## Arthur Fiedler, Boston Pops Conductor

and publicity — did not endear him to most of the other conductors of the symphony. And he had little favorable to say about them. He was aware that many critics and members of the classical-music public shared the conductors' disdain for what he was doing. He called them "culture-vultures" and "snobs," and returned their contempt.

Arthur Fiedler was born to Emanuel and Johanna Fiedler in the Back Bay section of Boston on Dec. 17, 1894. The family had been musical for generations, and his father, who was born in Poland, had been brought to Boston by Wilhelm Gericke in 1835 to play in the first-violin section of the symphony.

Young Arthur attended the Prince School and Boston Latin School until 1910, when his father moved the family first to Vienna and then to Berlin, and from 1911 to 1915 the young Fiedler studied at the Royal Academy of Music. His violin teacher was Willy Hess, who had been a concertmaster of the Boston Symphony. He also studied piano and conducting, and made his podium debut at 17 by conducting three of Mozart's German Dances and Mendelssohn's Piano Concerto in G minor.

At 20, he had returned to Boston and become a member of the second-violin section of the symphony. During his tenure as an orchestra member, he occasionally switched from violin or viola to play celesta, piano or organ.

When the conductorship of the Pops was open in 1924, Mr. Fiedler applied but was turned down. In 1929, he organized the outdoor Esplanade Concerts in Boston, and when the Pops job opened up again in 1930, he was offered it and accepted.

After having what he described as "a very charming bachelorhood for about 50 years," Mr. Fiedler married Ellen Bottomley, a figure in Boston society, in 1942. They had three children, Johanna, Deborah and Peter.

Robert B. Woodward

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 10 (UPI) — Harvard Professor Robert Woodward, 62, winner of the 1965 Nobel Prize for Chemistry, died Sunday of a heart attack at his home here, the university announced yesterday.

Recognized as the premier organic chemist of modern science, Dr. Woodward was responsible for the total syntheses of a variety of chemicals, and in 1972 synthesized vitamin B-12, the most complicated

molecule ever produced in a laboratory.

Born April 10, 1917 in Quincy, Dr. Woodward received a B.S. from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1936 and a doctorate the next year. In 1960, he was named Harvard's Donner Professor of Science, a seat he held until his death.

His prolific research was in collaboration with more than 500 graduate and postdoctoral students, many of whom now occupy important chairs in universities around the world — including five full professors at Harvard.

David Karr

PARIS, July 10 (IHT) — David Karr, an international businessman specializing in deals with the Soviet Union, died here Saturday following a heart attack.

He had just returned from opening ceremonies in Moscow of the 1,800-room Cosmos Hotel, which French contractors built for the 1980 Olympic Games with financing arranged by Mr. Karr. "With the possible exception of Armand Hammer," an associate said, "he probably did more Soviet deals than any other American."

Born in New York in 1918, he started his career as a legman for columnist Drew Pearson. After working as a publicist and as a corporate-mergers consultant, he moved to Paris in the 1960s.

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## le in Hospital After Arrival in K. From Africa

NDON, July 10 (AP) — Dead Ugandan President Youssef Lule arrived here from Tanzania today and was taken by ambulance from Heathrow Airport to London's Hammersmith hospital.

tr. Lule, 69, did not speak to reporters at Heathrow. But his son, 29, who was at the airport to greet him, said: "My father is very ill. He has a serious blood disorder but we do not know exactly what is wrong. He is not well at all and not fit enough to answer questions."

former president, who reportedly had said that he was too ill to get out of the plane that brought him and could not stand to be lowered from the rear of the airliner by forklift.

He is staying at the 41st Dar es Salaam residence of Ugandan President Julius Nyerere being deposited three weeks in a row over constitutional matters. He served two months as president of Uganda and still is to be the rightful president.

His life was a whirlwind of activity that he explained in a 1972 New York Times interview by saying, "Something is driving me. I just can't sit and twiddle my thumbs."

His activity and success — and a natural penchant for showmanship

and publicity — did not endear him to most of the other conductors of the symphony. And he had little favorable to say about them. He was aware that many critics and members of the classical-music public shared the conductors' disdain for what he was doing. He called them "culture-vultures" and "snobs," and returned their contempt.



## SALT-2 Enters the Senate

The only thing the U.S. Senate must decide during its consideration of SALT-2 over the next several months is whether in its present form the treaty is good for the United States, or whether it should be amended. Good, in this case, means that in the broadest strategic sense, the United States will be stronger and safer with the treaty than without it. It is not a question that yields an easy answer based on precedent or analysis. Indeed, as much analysis as any senator can absorb is already in the public record. The senators are now being asked to exercise their individual and collective judgment. The process involves the sorting out, weighing and balancing of a multitude of intricately related military, political and economic factors.

If, as all recent surveys overwhelmingly suggest, the Senate decides to amend the treaty and send it back for renegotiation, it would do well to consider the position on amendment taken by Sam Nunn, D-Ga., one of the most knowledgeable members on defense matters, and a recognized expert on the provisions of SALT-2. Nunn said: "If I cannot support the overall treaty without some amendments or reservations then I would select those that I think minimum to make it acceptable. It's important, whatever the Senate does, that it does not foreclose in the minds of the Soviet Union, of our own executive branch and of the world a possible future negotiation on arms control. If we try to rewrite the whole treaty, that could be the result." Nunn, in part, is warning about an attempt to kill the treaty by amendment. It would be far better for those who oppose the substance of SALT-2 to come out and say so clearly in full view of their constituents and thereby broaden rather than limit the debate. The same, of course, holds true for those who favor the treaty as it is. They are obliged to convince their colleagues, more than half of whom are undecided, that it will strengthen the United States.

Under no circumstances should Soviet

threats, even at the level of President Leonid Brezhnev or Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko influence the debate. The Senate will be forced by the rigors of its own system to consider the treaty on its merits in an atmosphere that embraces neither intimidation nor wounded pride. If the Senate amends the treaty, the Soviet Union will very likely consider those amendments. It will also undoubtedly introduce a few of its own. That much was suggested by Senate majority leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., who has just returned from talks with the Kremlin leaders. Senators with amendments in mind would do well in framing them to think of the response they are likely to engender.

While the treaty's explicit goal is to limit the arms race, the focus of Senate concern, as it should, will be on the strategic balance. The administration will have to explain in great detail why the United States should accept the Soviet advantage in heavy missiles codified by SALT-2, or why the Backfire bomber is excluded from the treaty proper or how safe U.S. ICBMs are from the Soviet counterforce. But the questions about existing treaty provisions are only a small part of the total picture.

What, for example, does the United States plan to do about building up its armed strength in areas that are not covered by the treaty. If it takes a substantial commitment to develop new weapons systems outside the treaty to get it through the Senate, will SALT-2 then be self-defeating, at least in terms of its stated purpose as a vehicle for arms control? What will it do to the fabric of détente if it is amended to the point that it becomes unacceptable to the Soviet Union? Just how important is détente? If there is no treaty, what new weapons will the Soviet economy and the U.S. political process allow the two countries to produce? These are the kinds of questions that need to be answered if the Senate is to fulfill its responsibility to the U.S. people.

## How to Move the Bishop

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the prime minister of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, is in Washington this week because he believes that early U.S. acceptance is the key to the survival of his embattled government. He is probably wrong about that; what he most needs to demonstrate is that he is accepted by the Rhodesian people. But his visit will serve a useful purpose if it leads the Carter administration to define for him the conditions under which it might eventually recognize his government and end U.S. economic sanctions against it.

The administration's coolness toward the bishop has been difficult to sustain. The Rhodesian election last April that brought him to power left Carter in the awkward political position of professing neutrality between an elected yet only nominally black government, and a radical black guerrilla movement. Moreover, the new British government is moving toward recognition to rid itself of the Rhodesian problem and South Africa is itching to bolster a Rhodesian regime that is neatly, constitutionally, bound over to a white minority.

Still, President Carter is not pursuing a whim. There are good reasons to doubt that Bishop Muzorewa can yet command enough allegiance among his people to outwit or defeat the guerrillas. And there is good reason for the United States to heed the sensitivities and interests of other African nations, none of which yet accept the bishop's regime.

It should be explained to the bishop, however, that withholding recognition is not the same as encouraging the guerrillas to defeat him in civil war. On the contrary, the administration should make plain that it would be pleased if he, or any other black leader, were to acquire enough real political power to im-

press black Africans and to enlist their help in bringing the war to an end. But if, six months from now, Bishop Muzorewa is blessed in Washington and London while still cursed in Africa and much of his own country, the guerrilla threat will stand and the West's diplomatic currency in Africa will have been devalued.

It would be shortsighted, therefore, for Bishop Muzorewa to take too much comfort from the congressional conservatives who invited him to the capital. It would be foolish also for the administration to evade this chance to urge its views upon him.

The heart of that advice should be that he seek a further shift of power from whites to blacks in Rhodesia. Blacks need a larger role in day-to-day government—in the military, the police, the civil service, the judiciary. And Rhodesia's blacks as well as whites should be involved in ratifying a constitution that alters this balance. The bishop could further aid his cause by dropping former Prime Minister Ian Smith from his Cabinet and inviting political activity by the supporters of Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, who lead the guerrillas; this would make it easier for the surrounding black nations honorably to stop supporting insurrection.

Maintaining the sanctions for a few more months—until, in any case, they are effectively ended by Britain—makes sense only if the prospect of their removal is bartered for major changes. If the Carter administration's top leaders present the matter in this way, and the bishop hears them right, he could return home with something more valuable than instant recognition.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Latin America and the U.S.

The present state of affairs in Central America has concentrated attention once again on the problems facing Washington in its relationships with its Latin neighbors.

Powerful voices have been raised in the United States urging Mr. Carter to quit his policy of political reformism and return to supporting authoritarianism.

It has been argued—unconvincingly—that the majority of the critics of the present governments of Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador are the puppets of the Cubans and ultimately controlled from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Carter should refuse to give any credence to such arguments, continue to distance himself from authoritarian regimes and give every help to those who want to see them replaced by new governments committed to reform and effective democracy.

In Central America, as in Argentina, Brazil and many other countries of the region, support for reformists and democrats should bring the United States and other Western countries political dividends. All Mr. Carter has to do is to stick to the policies towards Latin America that he set out when he entered the White House.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago July 11, 1904

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia North American commented, in an editorial on the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for president: "Roosevelt was not the choice of the powerful leaders of his party, nor of the states' bosses; his selection was fought secretly but bitterly by the Wall Street interests. Mr. Roosevelt all along was the candidate of the voters of his party, and the sentiment was so universal for him that there was not a leader who dared to place himself against it." Regarding Mr. Roosevelt's opponent, Mr. Parker, The New York Times said that the Democratic platform is insane and unsafe, and represents a "dull and brutish stupidity."

#### Fifty Years Ago July 11, 1929

NEW YORK — Shinichi Misumi, 22, a Japanese cook and correspondence school student, jumped from Manhattan Bridge into the East River the other day to test a parachute which he had constructed in his bedroom. The test, which involved a drop of 150 feet, demonstrated two things: first, that the parachute was no good, and second, that Misumi did not need a parachute. After falling 20 feet, he clapped his legs tightly together, held one hand against his side, and the other over his head. He shot neatly into the water, bobbed up unhurt, and swam to shore. In his coat pocket was a cartoon clipping entitled: "Wonder what a parachute jumper thinks of on the way down?"



## Double-Edged Oil Weapon

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The oil weapon turns out to be a two-edged sword. Not only can oil exporting countries in the Near East restrict supplies and raise prices as a way of pressing the United States to force political concessions on Israel.

But, the oil also gives Islamic militants in the Near East a lever for bringing pressure to bear on weak regimes. Hence the curious recent behavior of the leading exporter—Saudi Arabia.

The Saudis regularly export 8.5 million barrels daily—about double that of any other country. The kingdom could cut production to as low as 3 million barrels daily without suffering. It could raise daily output to over 10 million barrels without straining.

### Out of Date

But the Saudi regime is a theocratic monarchy, out of date even by the standards of the Arabian peninsula. It has only token military forces. It depends for labor on foreigners—many of them Palestinians and Iraqis. So Saudi vulnerability matches Saudi riches.

The weakness has not been lost on the "rejectionist" forces working to undo the U.S.-sponsored peace between Israel and Egypt. At meetings in Baghdad last fall and this spring, the rejectionists won Saudi participation in their campaign to strangle the peace. Indications are that the Saudis were pressured by threats—from the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Iraqi government—of violence against leading princes.

Under the influence of Baghdad, the Saudis went along with an OPEC price rise last September. As events began working for another increase at the OPEC meeting set for June, the Saudis developed misgivings that a second round might do damage to their friends in the West, especially the United States.

To rein in prices, Saudi officials began threatening to increase production. This early in June, the Saudi premier, Prince Fahd, gave the U.S. columnist Carl Meyer the impression the Saudis were ready to "expand production." On June 19, in London, the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Yamani, spoke explicitly of more oil exports.

### Not Clear

But on June 20, Prince Fahd told Anthony Lewis of The New York Times his government had no plans to go above the 8.5 million-barrel daily schedule. A couple of days later Prince Fahd gave the same impression to a visiting West German delegation.

Exactly why the switch is not clear. But on June 20, the head of the P.L.O., Yasser Arafat, was in Riyadh. It seems likely he reminded Prince Fahd that the Saudi insurance policy was held in Baghdad.

At the OPEC meeting in Geneva a week later, the Saudis approved an increase that raised their basic price by over 20 percent to \$18 per barrel. The Saudis also accepted a scheme whereby other countries were allowed to raise the price on premium products to as high as \$23.50 per barrel.

Since Geneva, several countries have raised their price to the ceiling. There is talk of another OPEC meeting in fall to raise the price again. This time, moreover, some of the more militant OPEC members—notably Libya, Iran and Iraq—have threatened to cut production as an offset to any Saudi increase in output.

Thus challenged, the Saudis on July 5 informed the U.S. govern-

ment they would allow production to rise to 9.5 million barrels daily for the third quarter of this year, and perhaps the fourth quarter as well. But they asked Washington to keep the details, to protect them against pressure from the militants.

### Pressure Israel

At the same time, the Saudis covered their flanks even further by an indirect assertion that higher production ought to be rewarded by more U.S. pressure on Israel. In an interview with Newsweek, Sheikh Yamani said, "The Palestinians are growing ever more desperate. I wouldn't be surprised if they sank one or two supertankers in the Strait of Hormuz to force the world to do something about their plight and Israel's obstinacy."

Whether the Saudi move to deflect pressure onto Israel will work is not clear. While Libya needs oil revenues for a program to build an air force, the Iraqis could easily cut back present output by a million barrels daily, and in Iran mismanagement of the oil fields could yield another drop in output.

The prospect, in these conditions, is for more tension in the Near East—not only between Israel and the Arab states, but between Arabs. Another OPEC price rise is a possibility, and the one certainty is that the United States cannot afford to be dependent on that turbulent area.

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## A Case for Synthetic Congress

By David S. Broder

CAMP DAVID, Md. — It was not until the 19th day of President Carter's domestic summit conference that someone came up with the answer to all of the country's energy problems.

By that time, the President had met with the best minds in the political, academic, religious, business and labor-union worlds. He had consulted with 37 media advisers, 14 pollsters, an Indian mystic, a vegetarian foundation president, the inventor of the automated carlock, and representatives of every group covered by any affirmative-action program in the country.

At his daughter Amy's suggestion, he finally agreed to meet with the brightest children in her grade school. And, while none of his aides would confirm directly that it was one of the children who provided the long-sought answer, it is a fact that it was right after that group left the mountaintop that Jody Powell asked the networks to provide time for the president to address the nation.

### Smart People

Afterward, people wondered how such an obvious answer could have escaped so many smart people for so long. Forget about the synthetic fuels program, the kids told Carter. There is plenty of natural fuel in the ground, up in the sky, and inside the atom.

What the United States needs is a Synthetic Congress.

As soon as he heard that phrase, Carter knew his long quest was ended. The answer that had eluded Richard Nixon, Jerry Ford and even himself for more than two years had come straight from the tongue of this child.

For six years, he and his predecessors had been pleading for action from Congress on an energy program. And for six years, anything that any president suggested was amended, rejected, or just simply ignored by Congress.

As long as Congress existed, there would be no escape from this pattern, for any energy program which might address the long-term needs of the nation had unacceptable short-term political costs for the members of Congress.

### Respect

Abolishing Congress would have been the easy way out, but Carter had too much respect for the Constitution to consider that. Syn-

thetic Congress posed no such threat to his conscience, and it rather intrigued his engineering mind.

A task force on a Synthetic Congress was created, and within 48 hours reported back to the Pres-

ident that the task was even easier than it looked.

Congress has only two visible, public aspects. Stuart Eizenstat said in a memo, which was promptly leaked to the press. And neither has to be disturbed.

There are 14,000 men and women on the staffs of House and Senate members and their committees. They work five days a week, and frequently on weekends and evenings, arranging hearings, drafting bills, writing reports and press releases, all designed to impress the public with the effort Congress is making to solve the nation's problems.

Their work can go forward as usual. There are also 535 senators and representatives who spend most of their time hearing testimony, meeting with constituents and lobbyists, giving speeches, visiting their districts, appearing on radio and television—all to show that they really care.

No need to disturb their work, either.

**Voting**  
The only part of the routine of the real Congress that would have to be turned over to the Synthetic Congress was the part that everyone forgets: voting on bills.

And, fortunately, neither the members nor the staff of Congress would be the public cars that much about voting.

Patrick Caddell surveyed the members of the House and Senate and found that 87 percent said they would be relieved if they did not have to leave their offices, television interviews or district meetings to vote on legislation. A separate survey of 1,500 voters found that only three knew how their representative or senator had voted on any issue related to energy in the last five years.

As for the 14,000 staff members, they assured the interviewers that

## Harry Debelius From Madrid:

It is important for the Western world, and France in particular, to realize the true secessionist aims of ETA...

MADRID — The escalation of Basque political violence may induce Spain's new democratic government to employ stern measures reminiscent of the Franco regime, and it may not be easy for the Western world in general to understand. As a liberal Spaniard put it, "I'm afraid they won't be able to tell the good guys from the bad guys."

Few in number and poorly armed in the early days, activists of the ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) brazenly harassed the powerful Franco regime. For at least 10 years after the ETA was founded in the 1960s by hot-blooded members of the Youth Movement of the Conservative Basque Nationalist Party, ETA *Liberadora* tended to select their targets carefully: symbols and persons unmistakably identified with the regime and with the central government's policies of repressing aspects of the unique Basque history and culture.

Their first important victim was Meliton Manzanas, a San Sebastian police inspector with a reputation for torturing Basque patriots. That assassination led to the much publicized Burgos trial of 1970 in which not one but two death sentences each were meted out to some of the accused. Bowing to international pressure, Gen. Franco commuted the death sentences to life imprisonment, and the Burgos trial convicts lived to win not only amnesty but even a seat in the free-elected Cortes (parliament) of post-Franco Spain.

### Support

For those who risked their lives to attack the Caudillo and his system, it was not very hard to find shelter and support among the Basque people and a degree of admiration among representatives of the opposition in the rest of Spain. In the opinion of many people in this country and abroad, they were freedom fighters.

There was a widespread impression that the ETA was in the forefront of the underground struggle to bring democracy to Spain. Basque refugees were received with open arms in France. They conspired in Brussels and London and they used the southwest corner of France—as a base for their slowly but steadily expanding urban guerrilla operations south of the border.

They often hit Gen. Franco where it hurt. Among other things

they brought to an end the plan to institutionalize the dictatorship, eliminating the generalissimo's "seniority" of the regime, in a tactical assassination. That was Gen. Franco's first premier, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco. ETA blew him and his big official car over the roof of a story building here on Dec. 20, 1973.

The world misunderstood aims. The ETA was fighting along not for Spanish democracy but for an independent socialist Basque state, which was expected to encompass not only four Spanish provinces but eventually all French Basque departments well.

"Our strategic objectives are reunification of the Basque country, north and south, and so on," an ETA spokesman said in an interview recently published in Paris-Match—"but we think the struggle in the north is a must for the Basques of the north."

### Careful

The ETA has been reason careful so far not to indulge in literal violence against the authorities in France when acting in its own name. However, it practices verbal camouflage. Euzkadi Zuzenak (Basque Justice) claims responsibility for the machine-gun attack on the Puerta del Sol passenger train bound from Paris-Madrid as it neared the Spanish border one day early this year. But it was the ETA, not "Basque Justice," which had earlier announced that it would attack French installations and means of transport—in Spain.

In another recent development, French court condemned a 31 Basque militant to eight months imprisonment for transport arms for a movement with tongue-twisting name of *Iparak*—a name which does much more intelligible when translated to "those of the north."

It is important for the Western world, and France in particular, to realize the true secessionist aims of the ETA (with negligible variations in its factions and splinter groups) equally important not to underestimate the growing political strength which it enjoys in the Basque country, as evidence the electoral gains of such groups as Herri Batasuna, which openly defends the ETA. The ETA is trying to blow Spain's parliament apart, not just as it tried to blow up Franco's system.

### New Wave

A new wave of bombings and assassinations coincides with the curbing of the newly re-elected parliament of the Basque country, which would be treated constitutionally as a second Home Rule.

Naturally, there are vast differences between what the negotiators want and what the government feels it can concede—but the battle is being waged on both sides. The Basque people, by their representatives, not by self-proclaimed leaders whose arguments are often as plastic as explosives.

Make no mistake about it: Basque home-rule statute under the liberal law would not only allow the Basque people to elect their own government but also to have more than the adventurous democracy did.

**Preserve Unity**  
The Spanish government find itself obliged to fight against the ETA to preserve national unity, for much a part of the new nation as regional autonomy.

Not only the Constitution of the life of the fledgling Basque state is at stake, the Basque is elastic enough to absorb the Regional Government's powers, but secession is a question. It would be a question, but even more powerful it would offer the perfect fidgety Generals to intervene. Article 8 of the Constitution assigns the armed force the task of "guaranteeing the independence and sovereignty and of defending her territory, integrity and the constitutional order."



ms in London

007 Invades Space in 'Moonraker'

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

ADON, July 10 (IHT) — James Bond is ever with us.

turns every 18 months in a

ish-dream vehicle, but dur-

interim his previous film is

kept on view. Should a gap

on the one hand, an anti-007

favorites fills in and so he

er absent. Today he is the

's phoanex, surpassing such

table rivals as Dracula, Sher-

Holmes and that inevitable

the misunderstood hooded

robber and the girl who un-

nds him.

"Moonraker," the latest instal-

l of the endless Bond serial, has

ad its world premiere, with

ly attending, at London's

ter Square. The U.S. release

ed immediately and in both

it is drawing record audi-

proving that success is the

of taking infinite pains at

action.

the death in 1964 of Ian

creator of the dashing de-

of free-world safety, scenar-

been left to their own de-

in embrodering the hatched

formulas. Some, have

lated the trick neatly enough,

others have revealed only the

their pursuit of the master's

"Moonraker," unlike several

scripts, is not an original; its

is a Fleming novel.

at Sir Hugo Drax, a zillionaire

with the megalomania of a

ing politico, wants to de-

civilization as we know it

and in its stead a system of

his imagination. He has the

to finance his mad project

and is overseeing the man-

ure of a nuclear rocket to hit

too when Bond receives an

ency call. In the realm of

"Star Wars," science fiction,

posed Drax villainy is too

ambitious and the plot has been

ed and magnified with star-

spectacular grace notes in

ation by Christopher Wood.

we are through, the British

Service dandy is indistin-

able from Superman in action.

like vigor he fires off those

death rays from his Flit gun

with like agility he ducks them.

Slick Design

production is of slick design,

ly making the best of two

is, that of luxury resorts and

of nightmare, space visions,

would lose his admired man-

image were he converted from

aville Row sartorial elegance

Flash Gordon. There are indi-

cations that he is headed in that

tion, but for the most part he

ains his smart, Earth-bound

loyal to his vodka martini, his

alliance and his obligatory

trotting.

a far-flung travelogue con-

dicted at jet speed, we visit Venice, where he navigates a motorized, amphibious gondola and bails an attacker from the clock tower of the Piazza San Marco, and Rio, where he rubs elbows with the merry-makers of the street carnival as they exuberantly samba. He outdoes Phileas Fogg, circling the planet in less than 90 minutes in more fantastic contraptions than Jules Verne ever dreamed of, even after sipping on a dozen Welsh rabbits.

Roger Moore is again J.B. and is apt to be re-elected to that office in an anticipatable sequel. As the character is largely one of stunts, he is forced to expose his whole hand at the start of the game. His cards are high ones — survival and easy humor — but he must deal the same hand throughout, repeating the identical play. So, too, with the scenario, which resembles an elaborate banquet regally served but at which all five courses are flaming crisp suet.

Michel Lonsdale, an actor of refined subtlety, is a slyken heavy as the anarchist knight who would blow up the world and found a society in time with his warped mind. Lois Chiles, the American beauty, the first victim of the river cruise in "Death on the Nile," is ornamental as the CIA agent who has penetrated into the evil genius' stronghold.

Richard Kiel, he of steel teeth and deadly bite, on this occasion turns turtle at the last moment and joins the right side, one of the few surprises of the script. Lewis Gilbert has engineered the giant thriller competently, though its machinery is nakedly exposed in its second half, while Jean Tournier's photography both of alluring locales and of the villain's weird factories and torture chambers is an invaluable asset.

The American film "The Warriors" (at the London Plaza) is causing dispute in its homeland. Dealing bluntly with New York street gangs and their murderous rivalry, its graphic depiction of brutality has stirred morons viewing it to imitation and it has been deemed as a menace to public safety. Here and there exhibitors have refused to book it, fearing disorder and damage to their property. It is more interesting as a test case than as a movie. With censorship abolished, it would be impossible to ban it officially, and under what dictum could it be forbidden? True enough, it trades in violence, but on such grounds a large portion of Elizabethan and Jacobean drama would fall under the ax.

As a motion picture it has no discernible quality, though it might be argued that it is of sociological value. A shocker of primitive manu-

facture, its realism is that of a sensational news report, and its language is that of the gutter. It traces with inquiring camera the misadventures of a band of hoodlums stranded in hostile territory near Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx who seek to make their escape by subway with enemy hooligans and the police in hot pursuit.

Its crude material, probably accurate, has not been filtered through inventive dramatization — as it was, say, in "West Side Story" — and a frantic chase and its bloody incidents constitute the screenplay. London audiences sit before it with cool objectivity. It has not disturbed the peace here, but its notorious reputation may make continental censors reluctant to license its release.



Roger Moore and Lois Chiles in "Moonraker."

Entertainment

Yes, Friends, Wolfman Jack Gonna Send You Disco

By Dan Watfield

DARMSTADT, West Germany (IHT) — The music trade papers are full of jeremiads about the overwhelming market share of about half a dozen multinational giants. All the little guys are being squeezed out or swallowed, new talent has no opportunity, only the biggest acts can get on the radio and thereby have a shot at a piece of the record industry's \$4-billion pie.

Wolfman Jack, a superstar among disc jockeys, disagrees. At a U.S. Army NCO club here, one of the stops on his current series of appearances in Europe, he said that there is more opportunity in the record business right now than at any other time since the birth of rock 'n' roll.

"Disco has loosened the whole thing up again," he said. "It's almost like when rock 'n' roll started, when instead of rhythm and blues, which is the old term for soul music, you got the guys like Jerry Lee Lewis, Elvis — you got the white element and the black element."

"And disco has loosened up play lists considerably, because programmers do not know what is a hit record in disco. The disc jockey has a chance to expose new artists, new products. It's a whole new thing in rock 'n' roll; it's starting all over again."

Howls and Growls

His howls and growls erupted into the airwaves in 1960, when rock 'n' roll was in its infancy. Playing soul, blues and rock 'n' roll on a 250,000-watt clear-channel signal originating across the Rio

Grande from Del Rio, Texas, the Wolfman had a significant role in the changing course of American popular music.

"Wolfman Jack started on a station called XERF," he said. "At that time it was the strongest commercial radio station in the world."

"It was at 1570 on the AM dial, and the higher up you are on the dial the more sky wave skip you have. They could hear us in Russia — they had to put another frequency on 1570 just to jam us, because back in those days I was saying nasty things about Khrushchev. I used to get a lot of mail from those folks over there. It was unbelievable."

"Of course, it covered all of North America, that signal did. In the States you could drive from New York to Los Angeles and never lose the station at night."

XERF's revenues came mostly from the gullible, who sent in their dollars for everything from steak knives to autographed photographs of Jesus.

"Oh, yes," said the Wolfman,

shifting into his gravelly radio voice: "Yes, friends! We gonna send you 100 baby chicks right now! For just three-ninety-five! Cash, check or money order and — if you get your money in the mail while it's fresh on your mind — the ol' Wolfman gonna send you absolutely free of charge a life-size picture of me! It glows in the dark!"

Those were the good old days of the rock 'n' roll generation. There was nothing quite like cruising down the new interstate highways with the top down, waiting for the fire-and-brimstone preachers to clear out of the studio for the Wolfman's midnight-to-4 howlings.

After four years of howling from Mexico, the Wolfman was ready for a homecoming. He worked in the prime radio markets of New York and Los Angeles and made his way into the pop mythology of rock 'n' roll culture.

Today he has so many things going that he can't list them without a little head-scratching. His syndicated radio show, heard on more than 2,000 stations worldwide

Monday through Friday, is only one of his projects.

There's the "Midnight Special" network television show on Friday nights, which has been running seven years, and various specials. He played himself in the movie "American Graffiti" and has just finished doing the sequel; he has reached headline status on the Las Vegas hotel circuit. Among the stops on his European tour will be an appearance July 21 at a festival in Brussels.

Infectious

"Is there anything else? I know there's a few other things — oh, we're getting ready to franchise Wolfman Jack discotheques around the United States."

He went on to explain why those nightclubs would be the best discos on the face of the Earth, supplied with all the modern gadgets and designed by the world's best sound and lighting experts.

His frankly commercial attitude, undimmed since the days of the 100 baby chicks, is refreshing and a little infectious. Why should you go to his disco?

"Disco is very healthy, man, because it's physically good for you. It's brought back the dancing in rock 'n' roll. A whole new resurgence — people buying disco clothes, scarves, underwear, pants, you know — and dancing is the thing."

In his clubs, he says, people will "be able to be loose, to become uninhibited and to blow themselves away properly. Everybody needs to do that, to be able to get down at least once a week. Disco's going to be around a long time."

Education

'Old-Girl' Schools Still Strong in U.K.

By Sandra Salmans

BRIGHTON, England (NYT) — When a young woman was convicted in London a few years ago of peddling heroin, the judge remarked sorrowfully on the heights from which she had fallen. "You," he said weightily, "were a Roodean girl!"

As it turned out, the judge had been misled about the woman's schooling. But his shocked reference nonetheless indicates the lofty position that Roodean and a few other public (which is to say, private) schools for girls still occupy in England.

While boys' schools such as Eton and Harrow are centuries older and better known outside of England, Roodean, Cheltenham Ladies' Col-

lege and a handful of other girls' schools are equally breeding grounds of the British Establishment. "Roodean made me" is the way one Old Girl put it, a sentiment that doubtless would be shared by countless Old Roodeanians.

Furthermore, despite soaring tuition costs and a declining birthrate, girls' public schools are attracting more students than ever. A survey released last month by the Independent Schools Information Service showed 107,000 girls attending non-state schools, an increase of 4.3 percent from last year. The number of boys in such schools rose by only 0.7 percent, to 201,000. A spokesman for the service speculated that parents of girls were attracted by the security and academic opportunities not available in the state system.

Roodean thus has been able to remain what it has always been — an archetypal English girls' boarding school. Although the fee for tuition, room and board has approached \$5,000 a year, enrollment is 450, a record. Fewer than 10 percent are foreign students and, with the few scholarships awarded annually for academic achievement rather than financial need, the school mix of 9-year-olds to 18-year-olds ranges from middle class to upper middle class.

In that respect, Roodean has changed little since 1898, when three unmarried sisters, the Misses Lawrence, built a handsome Victorian schoolhouse on a windswept cliff at the edge of this popular seaside resort. Even among public schools, which favor splendid isolation, Roodean's 118-acre site is spectacular. In his recent book, "The Old School Tie," Jonathan Gathorne-Hardy, the social historian, suggested that the "cleansing surgical winds" that buffet Roodean were welcomed by the founders as an antidote to adolescent sexuality.

In his chilly office, the headmaster, John Hunt, said approvingly that he found the climate "very bracing." He also disputed the assertion in Gathorne-Hardy's book that Roodean has traditionally been "extremely conventional, extremely snobbish and relentlessly feminine."

Hunt's mere presence at Roodean, however, is revolutionary. After years of headmistresses, Roodean in 1971 became the first of the major girls' schools to appoint a headmaster. "Today, more than half of the faculty is married and 10 of the 45 are men," said Hunt, who is 47 and married and has two children.

That represents a dramatic change from the 1930s, when Roodean erected a wooden barricade around the school to shield

girls from the view of male passengers aboard Brighton's double-decker buses. Even in the postwar years, "the only man we saw during the week was the vicar, on Sundays," recalled Rosemary Short, Roodean '47.

"The staff was terrified of men," Mrs. Short said. "They saw them as necessary only to produce the next generation of Roodeanians."

Following its stated policy of keeping "reasonably abreast of the times," Roodean has lowered other barriers as well. Mrs. Short, a Berkshire homemaker, remembers school uniforms "in which everything was navy blue or gray," and girls were once kept away from the hordes of Brighton vacationers. Now the senior girls may venture into town in groups of three, until 6 p.m.

But it would be rash to conclude that Roodean has been swept by the winds of change in addition to its customary southwestern. Chapel is still compulsory and sex education has been wedged uneasily into the course on human biology.

The school continues to pride itself on instilling in Roodeanians a sense of service, a spirit that is reinforced through doing local community service, perfecting table manners and employing senior girls to discipline the junior classes. The result is a pervasive sense of duty that has led a number of graduates into government, including one member of Parliament who is a junior undersecretary in the Conservative government.

Like other girls' schools, Roodean for many years offered a curriculum that was long on languages and short on science and included a certain amount of what and wine tasting. It improved its science instruction a few years ago and oow, with at least half of all Roodeanians going on to university, often to Oxford or Cambridge, many major in such subjects as zoology, agricultural science and medicine.

But if the curriculum has been beefed up, a tour of the campus shows that sport, particularly outdoor sports, is still Roodean's passion.

While some of the classrooms appear virtually unchanged from the days of the Misses Lawrence, the school boasts 15 tennis courts and a new indoor swimming pool. One shed is completely given over to lacrosse, the school game — a legacy of the eldest Miss Lawrence, who, on retiring from Roodean, took up the presidency of the British Women's Lacrosse Association.

Along with the tennis serve and the backstroke, the stiff upper lip is also taught here. "It's a very happy place," a student said. "Just a typical English boarding school, really."



Business before pleasure?

A fine car is one of the traditional rewards of success. And success itself is traditionally rooted in flair, personality, and the ability to take bold unconventional decisions. Strange, then, that before the large BMWs arrived, so many successful men were content to choose a conventional luxury car!

However a large BMW does more than break a convention. Naturally, it represents a major technical achievement — as must any car of its class. But its real innovation is the pleasure it gives the driver — that sheer exhilarating joy in driving which other luxury cars have simply not been providing.

All of which explains its extraordinary success. People who can afford not to compromise will tend to leave the also-rans to also-rans.

The large BMW — setting new standards for engineering and design.

BMW Cars  
The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety.





**NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 10**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High Low Div. in Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										High Low Div. in Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										High Low Div. in Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										High Low Div. in Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close									
30%	20%	10%	5%	1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.05%	0.02%	30%	20%	10%	5%	1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.05%	0.02%	30%	20%	10%	5%	1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.05%	0.02%	30%	20%	10%	5%	1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.05%	0.02%
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# ECD Urges Bundesbank to Keep Key Rates Steady

By Paul Lewis  
July 10 (NYT) — The European Central Bank and Development warned today that it will be the general economic policy of the EC countries to keep key rates steady, as the central bank also wants to increase interest rates because of rising inflation.

It highlights growing concern in many quarters that Western governments are starting to fight the inflation that oil prices are causing by a competitive revaluation of their currencies. This means that they are vying with one another to dampen inflation at home by raising interest rates to keep their currencies buoyant on the market and reduce the cost of imported oil and other raw materials, usually paid for in U.S. dollars.

Today's warning, contained in the OECD's annual report on the West German economy, coincides with reports that the Japanese central bank also wants to increase interest rates because of rising inflation.

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## Britain Lowers Forecast 1980 Oil Production

LONDON, July 10 (AP-DJ) — The Department of Energy has revised downward its forecast for 1980 oil production in the North Sea.

The forecast for 1980, which was revised upward to between 115 million and 140 million tons from 105 million to 125 million tons in 1979, is now put at 115 million to 140 million tons.

Oil output was 54 million tons last year and 38.2 million tons in 1977. The total includes about 400,000 tons of gas condensate (a mixture of pentane and higher hydrocarbons), about 600,000 tons of petroleum gases from oil fields and about 100,000 tons of crude from inland fields.

By December of last year, the rate of crude oil production increased to more than 1.2 million barrels a day, nearly 65 million barrels per year. Daily oil output in May was more than 1.6 million barrels a day, reflecting stepped-up production from the Ninian field, which came on stream last December.

## Gold Soars; Dollar Falls

LONDON, July 10 (AP-DJ) — The dollar came under further selling pressure today, and despite central bank support in European currencies, the pound fell against the dollar. Meanwhile, interest rates in Britain might continue their high levels, until early next month, the price of gold rose, and the dollar fell.

The dollar ended at 1.8350 marks, down from 1.8410 yesterday, and at 1.6618 Swiss francs, down from 1.6657. The bank was reported to have \$20 million at the fixing.

The dollar fell against the yen 70 from 217.40, and ended at \$2.2215, up 2.015. While sterling was during the morning, it during the afternoon when announced that bank lending continued at a rapid pace, ranking month to mid-June.

The dollar's broadly M-3 money supply will rise between 1 percent and 2 percent for that banking indicating a rate in excess of 11 percent target for 1980. And the government is expected soon to lower its 14 percent discount rate.

**China Oil Output Up**  
From Agency Dispatches  
TOKYO, July 10 — China's crude oil production rose 3.6 percent in the first half of this year from a year earlier, the Chinese news agency reported today.

The production met 49.5 percent of the year's quota, the agency added, without giving production figures or the quota. But Premier Hua Guofeng recently told the National People's Assembly that the production of oil for 1979 was expected to reach 110 million metric tons for an increase of 5.7 percent over last year.

## Senate Warns Delay Possible On Trade Bill

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI) — The Carter administration was warned today the Senate may delay action on legislation implementing the new international trade accord until President Carter offers a plan to reorganize the government's trade structure.

While praising the multinational trade accord, recently completed after five years of negotiations, members of a Senate Finance subcommittee said the United States does not have the means to follow through on that pact. He said he would ask the full Senate Finance Committee to hold up the implementing legislation until the administration outlines its reorganization plan.

## Merger Activity in 2d Quarter

WAGO, July 10 (UPI) — A 10 percent rise in U.S. mergers in the second quarter, the total for the first half of 1979, was reported by the W.T. Grimm & Co. consultants, reported today.

There were 42 mergers involving \$100 million or more in the first half of 1979, up from 37 a year earlier, the consultants said. They were eight involving \$500 million or more against only two in the first half of 1978. Although fewer for public companies, 59 of the 42 were canceled.

## Canada Jobless Rate to 7.5% in June

AWA, July 10 (AP-DJ) — Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined to 7.5 percent in June, its lowest level since December, 1976, from 7.7 percent in May and 8.5 percent earlier, Statistics Canada said today.

Seasonally adjusted number employed was 831,000, down from 833,000 in May and 823,000 in June, 1978. The number of unemployed rose to a seasonally adjusted 103,000 from 100,000 in May.



**LATEST VW** — Volkswagen's "Jetta" sedan unveiled yesterday in Wolfsburg will be equipped with 60 to 110 HP engine, features a luggage compartment with 630 liter capacity. Basically a variant of the Golf model minus the "hatchback," it will be marketed this autumn.

## Problems Beyond Gas Supply, Analysts Say

### Detroit Heading for Deep-Rooted Slump

DETROIT, July 10 (AP-DJ) — It appears that the U.S. automobile industry is heading into a slump, with roots extending far beyond the current disruptions in gasoline supply.

Many experts believe that sales will remain in trouble even if gasoline problems abate. Inflation has so eroded consumers' spendable income and their confidence that they are not buying high-priced items, analysts say.

A few months ago, auto executives were expecting 1979 volume to approach last year's. As recently as May, General Motors was predicting record industry sales. Now some experts see fourth-quarter auto sales running about 15 percent below last year's, and analysts note that the difference between a good car year and a bad one is 6 percent to 8 percent.

While no one expects the kind of disastrous sales collapse that occurred in the 1974-75 auto slump, many do not expect a recovery until well into next year. And a few think that it will be early 1981 before demand gets back to where it was early this year.

**Industry Forecasts**  
Understandably, automakers are not ready to agree with such gloomy forecasts. They maintain that their problems reflect a temporarily distorted market rather than a weak one, and they predict that car sales will perk up in the next month or two if the gasoline situation eases.

Although some decline was expected in June because year-earlier figures were unusually strong, deliveries last month fell an unexpected 20 percent, and for the first time in months the softness was not restricted to bigger, less economical models. Sales of small foreign cars, which had been running 25 percent to 30 percent ahead of year-earlier volume since March, increased only 8 percent last month. Sales of U.S. makes were off about 26 percent.

Deliveries for the month fell to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about 9.7 million units, a Big 3 sales specialist calculates. In the last 10 days of the month, that rate was 9.2 million. That is not as bad as the last downturn, when sales averaged less than 9 million units for two years and the rate touched a low point of 6.9 million, but it is a sharp drop from the 11.3 million cars retailed in 1978, the industry's second best year.

The latest sales rate is below some forecasts compiled by independent economists for later this year. Data Resources, for example, recently reduced its sales estimates to an annual rate of 9.8 million units for the fourth quarter. To some, even that forecast seems optimistic.

The effect will ripple through the economy once Detroit starts to slash output, which most sources agree will have to happen unless sales rebound quickly. Right now, domestic-make dealers have a record inventory of 2.1 million unregistered autos, mostly unpopular large cars.

If the downturn had come at a different time of year, automakers already would be chopping production. But for the time being they have little choice except to keep building cars.

Some of the cars being built represent the end of the 1979 model run, and the parts to make them have been purchased. Then the industry has to retool and pump out enough 1980 models in the next couple of months to assure that representative numbers are in showrooms in time for fall introductions. As a result, sources say that major cuts in production are not expected until fall.

Meanwhile, automakers and their dealers are searching for interim solutions. Sources say that some cars are being shaved out of current production schedules by extensions of summer retailing close-downs at some plants. And there is a chance that new model introductions, tentatively planned for the end of September, could be delayed a week or 10 days to give dealers more time to sell their inventories.

# Ruling Restricts Law On U.S. Takeovers

By Jerry Knight and John Kennedy

WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP) — Tightening the rules of corporate takeovers, a federal judge in New York ruled yesterday that Sun Co. violated securities laws when it secretly bought 34 percent of the stock of Becton Dickinson.

Sun's stock purchases, made through a series of phone calls to institutional investors who owned Becton Dickinson shares, amounted to a tender offer that should have been made publicly, U.S. District Judge Robert Carter said.

[Sun said today that it will study possible legal recourse, including an appeal of the decision, Reuters reported.] Former Becton Dickinson chairman Fairleigh Dickinson Jr. and others also violated federal law when they formed a secret group to seek control of the company without making their intent public, the judge ruled. He also decided that two Wall Street firms involved in the B-D stock purchases, Salomon Brothers and F. Eberstadt Co., violated federal securities laws and aided and abetted other law violations.

[Salomon Brothers said that it had "acted in good faith and entirely within the law and... expects that to be borne out upon appeal." Reuters reported. "Salomon Brothers lawyers will appeal all the findings concerning the firm."] Phone Calls

Judge Carter issued his decision in a landmark legal case filed after Sun in January, 1978, bought 34 percent of Becton Dickinson's stock for \$234 million. Sun bought some shares from Dickinson and acquired the rest by calling large institutional investors and offering them \$12 more than the market price for their stock. Sun's stockbrokers gave the big shareholders only a few hours to decide, and most accepted.

The Securities and Exchange Commission joined B-D's management and shareholders in challenging Sun's tactics in court. The SEC lawyers charged that Sun's "widespread, lightninglike and surreptitious" stock purchases made shareholders "pawns in a form of industrial warfare." The stability of major corporations would be in jeopardy, the SEC warned, if outsiders could buy control by secretly soliciting major shareholders.

In his ruling, Judge Carter generally backed the SEC's contention that Sun acted illegally. Setting what could be a major legal precedent, Judge Carter ruled that Sun's telephone calls amounted to a tender offer. Federal law does not define the term "tender offer" but sets strict public disclosure rules that must be observed when a tender offer is made. Sun's attorneys and investment advisers contended that they were not making a tender offer, so the disclosure standards did not apply.

The ruling dealt only with the legal questions. Another set of legal proceedings will determine what action will be taken against the defendants. Sun could be forced to dispose of its Becton Dickinson shares or to offer to sell them back in banks it bought them from.

Sun paid \$45 per share for its stock. In trading on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, B-D shares closed at \$35.25, off 25 cents.

## CAB Okays National's Takeover

From Agency Dispatches  
WASHINGTON, July 10 — The Civil Aeronautics Board today gave a green light to both Pan American World Airways and Texas International Airlines in their efforts to take over National Airlines.

The CAB said it will decide later whether it would oppose a similar bid for National by Eastern Airlines.

The agency said a National/Pan Am merger would be consistent with the public interest and would not cause a decline in competition. The agency said, however, such a merger must provide a guarantee that Pan Am's Miami-London route would be maintained until a permanent operator for that route could be found.

Increased competition recently brought into the markets of both National and Texas International eliminates any reduction in competition resulting from their merger, the CAB said, adding it would not oppose the move.

The Texas-National approval was contingent on the imposition of labor protection provisions, and Texas would be required to report any debt conversions in connection with the transaction.

CAB chairman Marvin Cohen disputed criticism that the Texas International-National approval would precipitate a wave of mergers. He said the board is not prepared to turn down any proposed merger that on the surface benefits the public.

## Wall Street Prices Down

NEW YORK, July 10 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices today suffered their first setback in a week as investors took profits on recent gains.

Analysis noted popular averages had climbed sharply Friday and yesterday while market breadth had been strong the last four sessions, averaging nearly 900 advances a day.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 2.65 to 850.34 today and declines led advances 820 to 669. Volume remained strong however, with 39.73 million shares changing hands.

A weak recovery late in the session was cut short by comments from Treasury Secretary Michael

Blumenthal that economic revisions to be announced Thursday will show a somber picture but no serious recession.

One analyst said the breakdown of merger talks between CIT Financial and RCA Corp. discouraged some speculators and contributed to weakness in other speculative issues.

After the close, the Commerce Department reported that June retail sales fell 1.1 percent after a revised drop of 0.1 percent in May. The decline was the third in a row. June sales were 7 percent higher than a year earlier.

CIT Financial tumbled 11% to 41% after it and RCA announced (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

## News and Notes

Textrom has agreed to plead guilty to a criminal information charging that it violated federal currency transfer laws in a payment of more than \$31,000 made in 1977 to an official of the Dominican Republic to aid sales of helicopters produced by Bell Helicopter, a Textron unit, the U.S. Justice Department said. The company agreed to pay a total of \$131,670 in fines. The agreement must be approved by a federal judge in Washington.

EMI Ltd. said that it had reached agreement in principle with Paramount Pictures to start a joint venture that would involve the worldwide music interests of the two companies. EMI said that the pact involved Paramount acquiring a 50-percent stake in EMI's music operations for about \$70 million pounds (about \$154 million). Part of that will be paid through the contribution, at a value to be agreed, of Famous Music Publishing, a Paramount unit.

Chrysler's former European operations, bought last August by the French auto group Peugeot-Citroen, have been renamed Talbot. Chrysler-Europe announced Tuesday that it expects to post a big loss this year but break even in 1980.

CIT Financial and RCA announced that they have terminated discussions concerning an RCA proposal for the merger of

**Shipping Costs Seen Up**  
HONG KONG, July 10 (Reuters) — The rise in fuel prices in the last half year may bring about a sharp increase of transportation costs that will hasten the coming of a global recession, said Worldwide Shipping Group chairman Sir Y.K. Pao.

## Company Reports

United States			
Great Western Financial			
2nd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	212.20	174.50	
Profits	23.14	22.06	
Per Share	1.03	0.99	
6 months	1979	1978	
Revenue	415.60	343.20	
Profits	45.80	42.96	
Per Share	2.04	1.93	
Whirlpool			
2nd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	611.70	619.10	
Profits	27.82	34.40	
Per Share	0.77	0.95	
6 months	1979	1978	
Revenue	1,120	1,100	
Profits	54.33	59.61	
Per Share	1.50	1.65	
Caterpillar Tractor			
2nd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	2,140	1,840	
Profits	165.10	150.20	
Per Share	1.91	1.74	
6 months	1979	1978	
Revenue	4,060	3,470	
Profits	297.40	269.60	
Per Share	3.44	3.12	

Mellon National			
2nd Quarter	1979	1978	
Oper. Net	25.26	20.38	
Per Share	1.29	1.04	
Net Income	25.29	18.90	
Per Share	1.29	0.96	
6 months	1979	1978	
Oper. Net	49.44	40.08	
Per Share	2.52	2.05	
Net Income	48.15	37.46	
Per Share	2.46	1.91	
West Germany			
Boch (Robert)			
Year	1978	1977	
Revenue	9,620	9,160	
Profits	223.58	239.60	
Opel (Adam)			
Year	1978	1977	
Revenue	10,640	9,170	
Profits	492.00	340.00	

**OECD Prices Up 1%**  
PARIS, July 10 (AP-DJ) — Consumer prices in the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose by 1 percent in May, bringing the year-on-year increase to 9.1 percent and the cumulative rise since the beginning of this year to 4.7 percent, the OECD said today.

Notice

**U.S. \$75,000,000**

**IC Industries**

**Finance Corporation N.V.**

**Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes**

**Due 1991**

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the initial interest period from July 11, 1979 to January 15, 1980 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 11 1/2% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, January 15, 1980, against Coupon No. 1 will be US\$58.10.

By: The Chase Manhattan Bank,  
National Association, New York

Fiscal Agent

**The Scandinavian market**

Our client, a subsidiary of a well-known American company with a solid sales organization in the Scandinavian market, is looking for opportunities to expand its present product-line with new products. We would like to get in touch with serious companies, preferably in the cosmetic, sweets or food industry who wish to develop their activities in the Scandinavian market.

Interested companies should be of such a size that they can expect to reach a turnover of \$1-2 mill. in this market within a year.

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Stockholm, Göteborg, København, Helsingfors, Brussel

**AL SAUDI BANQUE**

Increase of capital to FF. 200.000.000.-  
First quarter paid-up.

The first quarter of increase of AL SAUDI BANQUE's capital from FF. 100.000.000. to FF. 200.000.000.- as decided by the General Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of May 22, 1979, was paid-up on June 28, 1979, thus making the total paid-up capital FF. 125.000.000.







## Allows 6 Hits

## Ryan Whiffs 12, ops Red Sox, 5-0

ALBANY, Calif., July 10 (AP) — Nolan Ryan whiffed 12 batters in the twilight last night to lead the major-league lead with 151 strikeouts in a six-inning victory over the Red Sox.

Ryan's two-run single in the first inning against Mike Torrey was all Ryan needed. It was his 12th strikeout in his career. He walked two batters in raising his 110-11-6.

**Twins 5, Tigers 3.** — Detroit, Willie Norwood and Adams hit home runs to lead the Tigers to a 5-3 victory over Detroit.

**Blue Jays 7, Brewers 1.** — Toronto, home runs by John Berry, Roy Howell and Alvin Davis led the Blue Jays to a 7-1 victory over the Brewers.

**White Sox 5, Rangers 4.** — Chicago, Chet Lemon's run-scoring double was the big hit in a 5-4 victory over Texas, as the Rangers slipped from first place to a half-game behind the American League race.

**Indians 6, Royals 2.** — Cleveland, Bobby Bonds, Anthony Thornton, Mike Hargrove and Harrah hit home runs to help the five-hit pitching of David Johnson lead Cleveland to a 6-2 victory over Kansas City.

**Orioles 7, A's 3.** — Oakland, Calif., Baltimore, Fred Lerner's home run led the Orioles to a 7-3 victory over the Oakland Athletics.

**Phillies 4, Giants 2.** — Philadelphia, the National League, in Philadelphia.

## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	48	34	.585
Los Angeles	47	35	.570
San Francisco	46	36	.561
Philadelphia	45	37	.551
St. Louis	44	38	.540
Montreal	43	39	.525
Chicago	42	40	.514
San Diego	41	41	.503
Cincinnati	40	42	.490
Arizona	39	43	.479
San Diego	38	44	.464
Los Angeles	37	45	.452
San Francisco	36	46	.440
Philadelphia	35	47	.429
St. Louis	34	48	.417
Montreal	33	49	.406
Chicago	32	50	.394
San Diego	31	51	.382
Cincinnati	30	52	.370
Arizona	29	53	.358
San Diego	28	54	.346
Los Angeles	27	55	.334
San Francisco	26	56	.322
Philadelphia	25	57	.310
St. Louis	24	58	.298
Montreal	23	59	.286
Chicago	22	60	.273
San Diego	21	61	.261
Cincinnati	20	62	.249
Arizona	19	63	.237
San Diego	18	64	.225
Los Angeles	17	65	.213
San Francisco	16	66	.201
Philadelphia	15	67	.189
St. Louis	14	68	.177
Montreal	13	69	.165
Chicago	12	70	.153
San Diego	11	71	.141
Cincinnati	10	72	.129
Arizona	9	73	.117
San Diego	8	74	.105
Los Angeles	7	75	.093
San Francisco	6	76	.081
Philadelphia	5	77	.069
St. Louis	4	78	.057
Montreal	3	79	.045
Chicago	2	80	.033
San Diego	1	81	.021
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delphia, Mike Schmidt hit his sixth home run in four games and drove in three runs to help the Phillies to a 4-2 victory over San Francisco.

**Expos 3, Dodgers 0.** — In Montreal, Bill Lee pitched a seven-inning shutout, leading the Expos to a 3-0 triumph over Los Angeles.

**Carpenter 6, Reds 3.** — In Cincinnati, Ken Oberkell drove in two runs, including the game-winning run in the seventh inning, leading the pitching of Pete Vuckovich and giving St. Louis a 6-3 victory over Cincinnati.

**Cubs 7, Braves 4.** — In Atlanta, Steve Ontiveros capped a four-run first inning with a two-run home run, leading the Cubs to a 7-4 triumph over Atlanta. The home run was the 25th of the season for Phil Niekro, the losing pitcher whose record is now 11-11.

**White Sox 5, Rangers 4.** — Chicago, Chet Lemon's run-scoring double was the big hit in a 5-4 victory over Texas, as the Rangers slipped from first place to a half-game behind the American League race.

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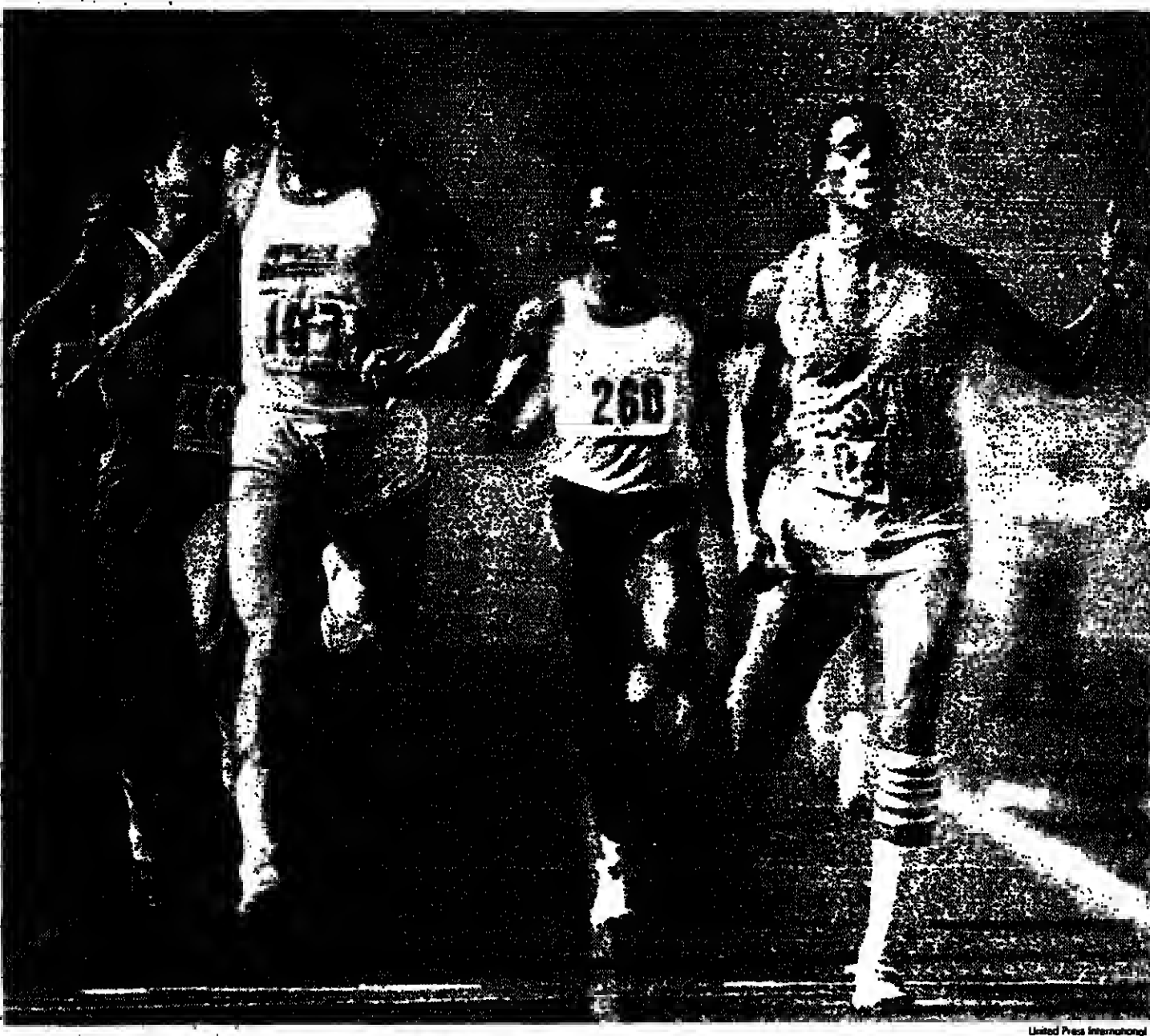
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Arizona	9	73	.117
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Los Angeles	7	75	.093
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James Robinson (right) finishes just ahead of Alberto Juantorena in the controversial 800-meter run.

## Juantorena Beaten in Pan Am Games' 800

By Thomas Boswell

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 10 (UPI) — The Pan American Games had their first splendid, full-body jump-up-and-down, scream-your-head-off superstar track controversy last night as James Robinson of the United States beat Alberto Juantorena of Cuba by a half-stride in the 800 meters.

Robinson blasted his way past Owen Hamilton of Jamaica with 60 meters to go, then scooped past Juantorena on the inside to win a dramatic tactical battle in 1 minute 46.3 seconds, a Pan Am record.

"The 24-year-old Robinson then waited for two hours before a five-judge panel upheld his victory, disallowing a foul claim by Hamilton.

This race was full of ambiguity and controversy. Without question, Robinson was boxed in behind a three-abreast wall of leaders with just 60 meters to go.

So Robinson, who also defeated Juantorena once in 1978, barreled straight ahead, hitting the inside runner, Hamilton, in the back of the neck, knocking him off balance and out of contention.

Juantorena then may have made an uncharacteristic strategic error, leaving the inside open instead of closing down in front of Robinson.

"I have no feelings about the judge's decision," Juantorena said. "I ran well. I am improving. I am not ready yet."

Robinson pursued Juantorena

and grabbed his hand to raise it high after the race. "I wanted to show everyone that he is still No. 1," Robinson said. "It's nice to beat him, but both times I have won, he's been at a disadvantage. He's coming back from an injury to his lower back and he's not right yet."

"Next month at the World Cup when everybody is at their peak — that will prove something."

"It was flagrant," Hamilton said of the shoving incident. "He elbowed me in the neck and practically knocked me down. I was right in my [inside] lane and he came way over the line to get through."

The judges saw it a different way, agreeing with Robinson's version. "I was in Lane 2 and I saw a hole open between Hamilton, who was in Lane 1, and Juantorena, who

was on the outside of Lane 2. As I moved, Hamilton tried to seal me off by moving halfway into my lane. He was over the line into my lane, so it wasn't my fault."

## Gilbert, Sports Reporter, Killed by Car in San Juan

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 10 (UPI) — Doug Gilbert, 40, an award-winning sports columnist with the Edmonton Sun of Canada, died of injuries after he was struck by a car on his way to work and field events last night at the Pan American Games.

The police said the driver of the car was being held in custody. The accident occurred about 100 yards from the Games' press center.

Gilbert, Canada's Sportsweek of the Year in 1978, died of head, chest and leg injuries. A former athlete, Gilbert was joggling to the track and field finals to cover Canadian participants. At the press center, he was handed over a column for transmission to Canada and, on learning he had missed the last press shuttle bus, decided to make the 15-minute run to the stadium.

Gilbert, who joined the Edmonton Sun when it began publishing last year, won the National Newspaper Award for sportswriting last April for his coverage of Edmonton's Commonwealth Games in

The Soccer Scene  
What Cost Utopia In Which Coin?

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, July 10 (IHT) — Sooner or later the hour has to come when the manager of Ipswich Town will find it necessary to look at a young player in the eye and lay down the Ipswich credo:

"Too bad if you have a better offer. I'm leaving up your request for a move. You wanted a contract that gave you years of security, now you've got it and you can damn well honor it. It's time even spoiled soccer stars were made to behave like everyone else in life; time loyalty was brought back into the game."

And, sooner or later, some bolshie youngster is going to look at manager straight back and remind him of July, 1979. At that point, swallowing hard on his pride, all the manager can do is use his considerable powers of persuasion, his years of experience at bossing troublesome players, to turn the argument.

He Got His Way  
The situation is only slightly hypothetical. The quote is based on Bobby Robson's public outburst of a year ago, when he announced that midfielder player Brian Talbot would not be allowed to leave Ipswich for Arsenal. Later, after some unconvincing form, Talbot got his move.

That, in itself, is indicative of the prevailing transfer-and-profit morality of soccer. The world over, players and sometimes coaches are forming the habit of moving from club to club, country to country as a means of jacking up their lucrative but short-term incomes. It is a consequence of the uncontrolled lunge into "freedom of contract."

Ipswich, however, was at managerial level a significant haven of loyalty. Robson, a one-time England player, had gone there after some typically callous treatment at his first managerial post at Fulham and, 10 years on, remains not only by far the longest survivor amongst

English Division One managers, but with the longest contract. He has another seven years of signed security.

Ipswich, Robson has said, is "managerial utopia." Its gentlemen directors never encroach on his running of teams or buying and selling policy. They pay £20,000 a year, and, once again from Robson's own mouth, "If ever I looked worried after defeat, the Board would offer another year on my contract."

The Precious Gift  
This, to a born worrier, was indeed paradise, the main reason perhaps why he times and again ignored the advances of the high and mighty English clubs. Ipswich gave him something that even those few who spend millions on players scarcely ever experience: time.

All the time in the world to build from the grass roots, to inculcate long-term habits and teamwork in an atmosphere that would not cut him off at the knees even if his team suffered relegation.

The result? Robson's Ipswich, despite winning the English Cup a year ago, generally finishes bridesmaid. His teams have nerve and discipline but they reflect his own inclination to fret on the brink of success. Performances are way above expectation of a small coastal town, but when the team looked the best in the land it never quite appeared to have the nerve to prove it so.

Last season, however, Robson imported a calming influence in the figure of Arnold Murken, a Dutchman, and, after a bad start due to injuries and the unsettling effects of the Talbot affair, the team finished the season with an authority that suggests that the breakthrough is at hand.

So, what happened in this July to rock the boat? Robson had himself bowed to temptation to abandon ship and join the gold-laden Spanish Armada. Atletico Bilbao had secretly beckoned him to its stadium in the Basque country and offered £400,000 for two years' work.

Robson doubtless agonized over his dilemma: in one hand a Spanish charter to gather lifetime riches in 24 months' work, in the other all that he and Ipswich owe each other plus his position in line to the succession of the English international team management (he is currently England's "B" team manager).

For reasons best known to himself, he talked publicly of his decision to leave Ipswich for Bilbao before his present employers had met to agree to his release. Indeed, possibly because Ipswich blocked an approach from Sunderland three months ago, Robson had flown surreptitiously to Spain — an act that in part led to the lifetime banishment to the desert of former England manager Don Revie.

Ipswich, Old Etonian by leadership, did not risk loss of face. "Matters are proceeding in the quiet, peaceful and above-board Ipswich style," reported its chairman, Patrick Cobbold.

Payoff Demanded  
It was around this time that Robson may have sensed he was about to be stymied. The Ipswich Board deliberated quietly, peacefully and above board and announced: "We are good friends, we will not stand in his way this time." It then referred the small matter of ransom to Bilbao's president, Jesus Ma Dunabeitia Vidal: Ipswich wanted £200,000 to buy out its manager's contract.

Bilbao retracted and, so far as we are all aware, Ipswich and Robson are in tandem still. "I certainly can't feel bitter toward people I've worked with for 10 years," says Robson. "I understand what they're asking and why."

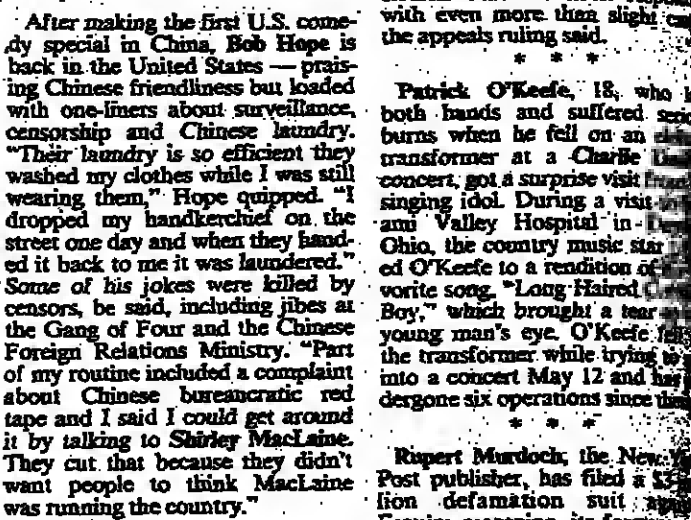
Dignity at the end of a saga that suffered from its publicity. But, even among gentlemen



**PEOPLE:** *Rheumatism Treatment*  
*Set for Dalai Lama*

The Dalai Lama, 44, the exiled Tibetan leader, will seek medical at-  
tention won a \$548,599 damage  
against Caesars Palace, but

The Delai Lama 44, the exiled Tibetan leader, will seek medical attention for rheumatism during a three-week stay in Switzerland. A spokesman said the former monk had left New Delhi was expected to meet followers at Rikon, near Zurich. His office said he would probably lead religious services during his stay in Switzerland. The Delai Lama and many thousands of his followers fled to India in 1959 when the Chinese crushed a rebellion in Tibet. Chinese hold most of the key posts in the Tibet Autonomous Region, set up in 1965.



Schlusser of RCA said that his company would not be outdone by MCA and that it is preparing a catalog that will have at least 250 titles, including movies, children's and sports programs, rock music performances and other subjects.

Steven Roberts, president of the 20th Century-Fox Telecommunication Corp., a Fox subsidiary aiming at the new market, said that he was convinced that the major studios can distribute relatively recent films without hurting business at the theatrical

## Different Audiences

ed video is mostly over 40, while the audience at the [movie] theater tends to be under 30," he said. "We look at this as an expansion."

For now, many entertainment industry executives are watching to see how MCA does as it begins to market its disk player on a large scale. Many people who have seen demonstrations of this system said that they were impressed by the quality of its pic-

"We're in the marketplace," said Glenn, the MCA executive. Now, he said, it is up to the marketplace to determine the acceptability of the new system. "The next year," he said, "will be a laboratory."

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**LOW COST FLIGHTS**  
The International Herald Tribune

**PAGE 11  
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